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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Even Mussolini Goes Slow

No Nations Favor a Bounty

Great Planes Parcel Earth

200-Ton Flying Boats Come

PWA Says It Adds Wealth

Masaryk Blesses His Times

THE Laval-Hoare peace proposals to Italy, like a false armistice, begin to draw from behind the confused chatter trends of definite opinion. Rome, still unrealizing that the enlarging of peace terms which intended to give it nothing and then suddenly offered it half of Ethiopia reflected nobody's sound intentions but merely a bad crisis in the committee, takes up the terms with seriousness. Premier Mussolini is expected to discuss the proposals or a counter war decision with the Fascist Grand Council before making a formal reply. A burst of Italian editorials says that Rome will seek to turn the League against Ethiopia for rejecting the terms. Il Duce disappoints the popular conception of how a properly grateful human being should act—Offered peace terms none but Italy believed he should receive, the rest of the world believes he should by now have turned himself into an exhibition of joy.

* * *

¶ British public opinion takes very seriously the falling away of Sir Samuel Hoare and the British Cabinet from the seemingly inflexible program of the League. The London Daily Times says the reception given to the proposals in every part of the world except Italy could hardly be more unpromising. The Daily Mail says Prime Minister Baldwin should call the House of Commons in secret session and place the full facts before it in clear terms. The Manchester Guardian demands editorially that Baldwin, Hoare and Eden explain why Britain participated in the plan to "wrap up Ethiopia in a diplomatic parcel and send it to Premier Mussolini for a Christmas present." With Geneva, European capitals and London solemnly shaking their heads, there develops a moral method for righting a great wrong—Self-perpetuating justice may find its way back to the point where its pleadings were hysterically drowned.

* * *

¶ Transport flying in 1936 promises to consolidate all the spectacular and audacious gains it made in 1935. Following regular establishment of the California-Manila mail and passenger line, Washington announces early mail and passenger transport across the Atlantic. Distances and difficulties are only about half those of crossing the Pacific. Companies flying under the flags of the United States, Britain and Canada will be allotted alternate trips under a trinational agreement. Short Brothers of London are building up great traffic with their 40 huge flying boats and planes and contemplating early undertaking of a magnificent experiment—They propose to build and put out flying boats of 200 tons.

* * *

¶ Building of these flying boats to weigh half as much again as Columbus's flagship is regarded as entirely practicable by British airplane experts. The vast field for a flying boat of between 100 and 200 tons weight is now envisaged and the chief requirement is a suitable engine. Specifications for the engine are simple and its production will be no more than another intelligent step in business. These boats are expected to travel 165 miles an hour with a pay load range of 1600 miles. The maximum pay load, by the way, will be 118,000 pounds. Where such boats will fly to can be told in a single word—anywhere. Behind the great activity in British air building is war aviation profits—From such a shaky basis, it is hoped, can come the mighty airships of peace.

* * *

¶ WPA projects will add $5,000,000,000 to the national wealth of the United States, according to an estimate by Harry P. Hopkins, WPA Administrator. The national wealth, as computed by the National Industrial Board, shrunk from $361,000,000,000 to $247,000,000,000 between 1929 and 1932. In predicting that the figure will lift upward, Mr. Hopkins sees WPA projects restoring an actual value of $3,885,000,000, with the remaining increase coming from increased property value resulting from physical improvements. Millions of people will hope that Administrator Hopkins's expectations are not too high—It will be splendid if in pouring in floods of money to save the spiritual values of men the Government has proved its investment a sound one from every side.

* * *

¶ In Czechoslovakia beloved President Thomas Masaryk insists upon retiring because of old age. The son of a Moravian coachman, he became a student, married an American girl, and fought his way upward to become a deputy in the Austrian Parliament and a college professor. He led troops. He won men to his nation's cause. He won battles among thinkers. He won deep respect. He won sincere admiration. He won President Wilson's priceless friendship for Czechoslovakia—There is no measuring of the unselfish good President Thomas Masaryk, let a troubled world be assured, has brought to his fellow countrymen.

Huge Electric Plant to Top Roof of Andes

Famous Lake Titicaca to Be Tapped in Gigantic $25,000,000 Scheme

Expedition Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Coupled with the announcement of the organization of an expedition from Cambridge University, England, to study the basin of Lake Titicaca is another of a "large-scale, post-war reconstruction program" to include tapping the waters of the famous lake for a gigantic power scheme, for tin smelting, electrifying railroads and using the surplus water for irrigation.

President Sorzano announced the power concession, involving $25,000,000, and the favored one was stated to be Mauricio Hochschild, head of the firm of M. Hochschild & Co., which has large mining interests in South America.

Lake Titicaca is the highest large sheet of water in the world. It has an elevation of 12,000 feet above sea level and covers an area of 3200 square miles. As it is an international waterway, owned jointly by Bolivia and Peru, the question of Bolivia's right to drain water from the lake has been raised. Engineering experts, however, doubt whether the amount of water required for the power scheme would visibly affect the level of the lake.

Great Depression

Titicaca is actually a great depression in the Andes range, the lake being supplied with the rains and melting snows from surrounding peaks and highlands. It overflows its southern rim into another depression.

The lake waters are exceptionally cold—too cold, it is averred, for shore folk to swim in. The water is also slightly brackish, but certain kinds of fish, chiefly of a coarse variety, are to be found there. A recent agreement between the Bolivian and Peruvian Governments was aimed to increase the supply and improve the variety of fish in the lake and to call in American experts for advice. It is planned to establish a large fishing industry on the shores of the lafe in benefit of the Indian population of both countries.

It is recalled that a power concession on similar lines was granted to the Hochschild firm in 1929, for a period of five years. When the time expired a request, it is believed, was made for further extension. This was granted, for a further period of five years, on the understanding that the concessionaires obtain the necessary capital—estimated at $25,000,000—quickly. It is estimated that the work will take at least five years to complete. The Bolivian Government will receive 5 per cent of the gross earnings of the plant.

Electric Smelter

A further clause in the Hochschild contract calls for the construction of an electric smelter or smelters, probably at Viacha, the junction point for all Bolivian railways leading into La Paz, the power for the smelter to be derived from the hydroelectric plant, the main point in the program, which will be constructed at Sorata, east of Lake Titicaca.

The power produced at Sorata will permit the electrification of Bolivia's railways and operate her industrial plants. Mauricio Hochschild and his brother, Sali, from the Santiago office, have been flitting between

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Fund of $500,000 Given Art Groups To Stimulate Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—A $500,000 gift of stock anonymously bestowed, today is at the disposal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the Academy of Arts and Letters in the creation of a trust for the furtherance of their objectives in the fields of the creative arts in the United States, according to an announcement by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut.

The nature of the stock was not revealed beyond the fact that at present it is quoted considerably above par and is not to be listed on the New York stock exchange.

The income was described as large enough to enable the organizations to accomplish substantial results, and no strictures were attached to its use.

The institute, which was founded in 1898 to advance art, music and letters, is the parent body of the academy, and it is from its membership of 250 persons representing notable achievements in these fields, that the academy selects its 50 members. Among their major activities are the holding of exhibitions and the award yearly of medals of special distinction in the fine arts.

Court Halts Collection Of Alabama Mine Taxes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 14 (AP)—Six Alabama coal mining companies held temporary injunctions today against Harwell G. Davis, internal revenue collector, in a United States District Court test of the constitutionality of levies under the Guffey-Snider Act.

The hearing on the companies' request for permanent injunctions was set for Jan. 21.

Dolan Sued by Boston On Charges of Fraud

Former Treasurer and Others Declared to Have Cleaned Up $250,000 in Bond Deals Through Use of a 'Dummy' Corporation

Boston Today—*also sees*—Frank Hawks fly in appeal for Rogers memorial fund—Teacher jobselling revelation expected Monday—Warm water fish caught off Cape considered sign of mild winter—Coast guard rescue disabled steam trawler.

***Dolan*—Boston Sues Former City Treasurer**

Embers of graft charges smouldering in Boston for more than 13 months burst into sudden flame today when the City of Boston filed suit in equity with the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, complaining of fraud on the part of Edmund L. Dolan and six others in connection with city bond deals.

It is charged that during Mr. Dolan's incumbency of the city treasurer's office—to which he was appointed by James M. Curley—the city bought $9,759,197 worth of bonds. It is also alleged that $7,223,197 of these were bought from the Legal Securities Corporation and John F. Dever & Co. The former concern, the bill charges, was a "dummy" corporation, controlled by Dolan.

The city seeks a true accounting from Dolan of $250,000 in purported profits from selling city bonds at one price and then selling them back at a higher figure. Restitution of these gains with interest is also sought from Dolan and those named with him in the bill. Those named include John F. Dever, Lawrence Costello, J. Walter Quinn, Harold B. Simpson, Robert F. Emerson, and Fredereick J. Reardon. The bill specifies that the city reserves the right to name others in the bill at a latter date.

Observers noted today that political aspects are closely woven into the Dolan case. It stands in bold relief against the background of reported political differences existing between Mayor Mansfield and Governor Curley. Also members of the Republican Party, notably Farnum and City Councillor Henry L. Shattuck, have persistently pushed the Dolan investigation.

Mansfield relentlessly moves against Curley: chronology of Dolan case: Page 6.

***Rogers*—Tag Day Brings Memorial Drive to Close**

Featured by a flight over Boston by a squadron of planes under the leadership of Frank Hawkes, close friend of the late Will Rogers, the current drive for funds to erect a memorial for the great humorist was brought to a close with an official tag day today. The drive for funds

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Dec. 14

Peace Formula—African Partition Snagged

Europe's major capitals for the most part stood amazed at the published details of the Anglo-French settlement formula. The much-touted "exchange of territory" turned out to be even more astonishing than unofficial details had hinted—virtually giving Italy 220,000 square miles in return for 3000 square miles. Staff correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor report a series of backfires against the plan as follows:

Britain

London— Opposition wrath continued to pile up steam pressure toward an explosion in Parliament next week. Nothing of extenuating circumstances was found in the formula text—if anything, Prime Minister Baldwin will find it harder to defend than the earlier details which leaked out.

The extent of British high pressure behind the settlement plan was revealed by a government White Paper announcement. On last Tuesday, it said, the British ambassador at Addis Ababa was told to use the "utmost influence" to persuade Emperor Haile Selassie to give "careful favorable consideration to the plan," that he "on no account lightly reject them." The ambassador at Rome was told simultaneously to urge Premier Mussolini to accept the terms in principle, without their binding future negotiations.

France

Paris— The Parliament would disavow the formula, even if Geneva opposition ahd not already sealed its doom, it was the consensus here. The applause of a vast majority of the Chamber of Deputies and of the press on the whole was evoked by Pierre Cot, speaking for the Radical Socialists and Leftists in general. He called the war "a crime against international law," said the formula was a reward for present and future aggressions, and snapped out this stinging warning: "Beware lest we become tomorrow someone's Ethiopia!"

Italy

Rome— Premier Mussolini asked for clarification of the settlement terms, a government spokesman said, thus putting off his answer, very likely, for preparation of public opinion. He must explain why the sudden turn away from war toward negotiations. He even seems to be sounding out how the people will react, before committing himself. Meanwhile, it is recognized that delay adds fuel to hostile elements at Geneva.

Yugoslavia

Belgrade— This country's bitter disappointment is typical of the smaller League powers, who feel themselves to be almost sold out along with the League. The Yugoslavs say they conscientiously applied sanctions at great sacrifice, only to be deserted by the very power which instigated the policy. If Italy defies the League with impunity, they say, Premier Mussolini may become an aggressor in central Europe. Cartoons picture him as a jubilant boy receiving a costly prize for disobedience.

Roumania

Bucharest— This Government considers that acceptance of the peace terms would shatter the whole structure of collective security, and amount to an open invitation to anyone—Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, etc.—to revise treaties by force.

The League

Geneva— All lines of protest converge on the League Council session Wednesday, with Ethiopia's request for an Assembly session hovering in the background as an even stiffer hurdle for the settlement plan. Secret diplomacy aside, the minority of advocates of the plan are distinctly on the defensive. The opinion was voiced from many quarters that so flagrant an imperialist proposal would be reversed into a sobering triumph for the League, and would do more than all else to defeat the secret diplomacy which conceived it.

British nation repudiates proposal: Page 1.

Spain—Valladares Forms Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid— Parliament is to be dissolved and new elections called—thus elating the Leftists, who have tried to compel elections from the Conservative Roman Catholic Cabinet, which resigned six days ago.

To carry through the elections, a new Cabinet has at last been formed by Manuel P. Valladares, former Minister of the Interior. He thereupon announced that President Zamora had agreed on resort to the ballot as the only way out of the current deadlock between Conservatives and Leftists.

Mongolia—Japanese Troops Enter Kalgan

Kalgan, Chahar Province, China (AP)— A small detachment of Japanese troops entered this gateway city of the Chinese northwest yesterday, while the populace and Chinese soldiery gaped in wonderment. Not a shot was fired and not a voice was lifted in protest.

Ellsworth—Search Ship Reaches Melbourne

Melbourne, Aust. (AP)— The Royal Research Society ship Discovery II arrived yesterday in preparation for a search for Lincoln Ellsworth, missing since Nov. 23 on an antarctic flight with Herbert Hollick-Kenyon.

The Discovery started outfitting for the voyage, on which it is to be dispatched next week. The ship will carry two airplanes, two pilots, and four mechanics.

Egypt—Stands by Sanctions Against Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva— Egypt will continue to support the sanctions, despite this week's change of its base of government. The Egyptian Cabinet so in-

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Masaryk Quits Presidency Of Czechoslovakia

President-for-Life Resigns Headship of Republic He Helped Create

Takes Final Salute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Dec. 14—Thomas Garrique Masaryk today, resigned from the presidency of the Czechoslovak Republic which he has held since Nov. 14, 1918, and to which he was elected for life in the Republic's National Assembly of 1920.

That President Masaryk desired to relinquish the office on account of advancing years has been known for some time, but the exact time of such action has been postponed, owing to the difficulties regarding appointment of his successor. But today at his country residence, Lany Castle near Prague, President Masaryk formally abdicated in the presence of Premier Milan Hodza, the presidents of both houses of parliament and other leading state officials.

After he had signed the decree of abdication, President Masaryk went to the front of the castle and took his last presidential salute from the guard on duty these. A large crowd cheered the national hero. The presidential flag was then hauled down.

Later Premier Hodza radiocast the official announcement to the Czechoslovak nation.

Election on Dec. 18

The election of the new president has been fixed for Wednesday Dec. 18. The election is to be decided at a joint meeting of both houses of Parliament at which at least one half of the 450 members must be present. The successful candidate must obtain over three-fifths majority in one of the first two counts or a clear majority in the third count.

It is no secret that President Masaryk desired the election of Eduard Beneš, the Foreign Minister and the president of the League of Nations Assembly at the moment, as his successor.

His Collaborator

Dr. Beneš was formerly a student and later a close collaborator of President Masaryk in founding and building up the republic during the past 20 years. In his official biography by Karel Čapek, President Masaryk acknowledged the work done by Dr. Beneš as follows: "Without Beneš we should not have had our republic." Dr. Beneš' choice means to President Masaryk the continuation of the tradition which he has already established.

Němec Also Pushed

Certain of Czech bourgeois parties, however, particularly the National Democrats and a section of the Czech Agrarians favor the candidature of Dr. Bohumil Němec, president of the National Research Council and Professor Botany of the University of Prague.

It is considered likely that Dr. Němec may withdraw his candi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Kidnaped Cello Turns Up Beside Owner On Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—A Petrus Guarnerius may be kidnaped but never stolen. The truth of that saying among the makers of violins is had today in that Miss Elsa Hilger, cellist in the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, again is playing a $10,000 instrument that had been her companion in art for 18 years until it was taken from her automobile near Gramercy Park here nearly two years ago.

After a search that had come to be despairing, she found it here last week on the very concert stage where she was tuning up her substitute instrument for a New York performance of the orchestra. It was in the hands of a musician sitting beside her, and she was able to recognize it instantly, for, after many vicissitudes, it was again lustrous and beautiful, fresh from the restoring hands of A. Luthier, who had discovered the work of the Cremona master under the black, cracked and dirty surfaces that had come to him last summer.

"What cello have you?" Miss Hilger asked Victor Gottlieb, who was tuning it for the concert.

"It's a Guarnerius," he replied.

She asked Mr. Gottlieb to let her play the instrument, and he gladly complied, saying that S. N. Rosenthal, the restorer, had asked him to try it out for the evening and he was thinking of buying it.

"Why," he exclaimed when she bowed it, "you play it as though you were at home on it."

The robust tones of the great instrument were a symphony in the ears of Miss Hilger. She knew it must be her own Petrus Guarnerius, given to her as a child prodigy in Vienna by a wealthy patron. After the concert, she hurried to the Rosenthal shop with Mr. Gottlieb, and the restorer agreed to release the instrument to her on presentation of proof.

Miss Hilger brought John Friedrich, violin-maker, who had repaired the instrument for her many times and was able to identify the work he had done on it.

"I tell you such an instrument could never be stolen," the restorer said. "It could be kidnaped, but sooner or later it would be recognized."

'Father of His Country'

Wide World

Thomas Garrique Masaryk

President of Czechoslovakia Quits Post to Which He Was Originally Elected for Life

WPA Jobs to Add $5,000,000,000 To Nation's Wealth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—At least $5,000,000,000 will be added to the national wealth of the United States through completion of the extensive work relief program, now getting into full swing, according to an estimate made by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator.

The national wealth, as unofficially computed by the National Industrial Conference Board, shrank from $361,000,000,000 to $247,000,000,000 between 1929 and 1932—the first three years of depression.

The relief administrator estimates that $3,585,000,000 of the $5,000,000,000 anticipated increase will represent actual value of construction and the rest will cover increased property value resulting from the physical improvements.

Where Wealth Lies

As compiled by the bureau of the census, the national wealth is divided into the following categories: Real property and improvements, livestock, farm implements and machinery, manufacturers' machinery, tools and implements, railroads and their equipment, motor vehicles, street railways, agricultural products, manufactured products, imported merchandise, mining production, clothing, personal adornments, furnishings, horse-drawn vehicles, other personal property, and gold and silver coin and bullion.

Of the $4,800,000,00 set aside by Congress last spring for direct and work relief, $3,000,000,000 has been actually allocated for construction projects. This fact is being used by Mr. Hopkins to combat repeated charges that a large part of the program is mere "boondoggling"—the doing of small, unproductive jobs.

Ammunition Against Critics

Presumably, the new figures on the expected increase in the national wealth, as computed by government statisticians, will also be used as replies to critics of the program.

Mr. Hopkins said the wealth produced by the program "demonstrates the value of work relief, as opposed to the waste of direct relief."

In the case of projects where the exact value of the work done cannot be estimated, such as the construction of municipal electric power plants, Mr. Hopkins maintained that his estimate was conservative.

Since they could not be judged in terms of physical national wealth, "white collar" research projects and the National Youth Administration program were omitted entirely from the compilation.

Hopkins Feels Better

The chief items which will contribute to the increase in physical wealth of the nation are public buildings on which 10.3 per cent of the entire fund will be spent; city streets, into which 30.7 per cent of the money will go; farm-to-market roads, 10.7 per cent; parks and playgrounds, 9.6 per cent; flood control, 6.3 per cent; and drainage and sanitation, 4.6 per cent.

Just back from a tour through the Midwest, Mr. Hopkins reported that he is convinced that people are beginning to feel that something really worthwhile is going to be shown for the $4,000,000,000. In many cities where municipal improvements are beginning to take shape, they are giving a favorable impression to the citizenry, he feels.

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Secret Diplomacy Balked by Storm Over 'Peace' Plan

British White Paper Shows Government Bringing Pressure on Haile Selassie to Accept Hoare-Laval Plan Before News of Proposal Leaked Out

Opposition of League Nations Grows As Terms of Proposal Are Published

Leadership of Governments Seen Giving Way to Leadership of an Idea; Collective Security Through League Covenant Gains Added Impetus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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LONDON, Dec. 14—The British nation's repudiation of the peace terms offered to Italy and Ethiopia by its own and the French Government is even more decisive today, now that the text of the proposals has been published, than it was when all that was known of them was what leaked out through a providential, if inconvenient, indiscretion in Paris.

While the situation is confused and nobody seems to know what to do next, realization appears to be gradually dawning on the people here, as well as in other countries, that if the world stands firm, Christmas-tide 1935 may see the birth of a new world order in which no glittering prizes await an aggressor.

Leadership of an Idea

Hitherto the stand against Italy at Geneva has been under the leadership of Britain. Now it is under the leadership of an idea.

Statesmen who have been working on the basis of the old diplomacy find themselves suddenly faced with the fact that the method of cutting up kingdoms like bits of cheese is out of date.

The moral of the past week is seen to be that the world is at last beginning to accept as definitive two commandments of an international decalogue, namely:

Thou shalt not go to war.

Thou shalt keep any treaties.

Seen in the perspective of this underlying principle, events of the past week are considerably clarified by the publication today, not only of the peace terms themselves, but of telegrams sent by the British Government to Sir Eric Drummond, the Ambassador at Rome, and Sir Sidney Barton, Minister at Addis Ababa. The latter appeared here today as a White Paper.

Warning to Emperor

They disclose that on Dec. 10—that is Tuesday—the "Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs" telegraphed to Sir Sidney from London that he should use his "utmost influence to induce the Emperor to give careful and favorable consideration" to the Franco-British proposals, and on "no account lightly to reject them."

On the same day, Premier Mussolini was merely urged "to accept this basis of negotiation in principle, without prejudice to the result of the discussions which would subsequently take place."

Governmental Action

As Sir Samuel Hoare, though Foreign Secretary, was already in Switzerland, responsibility for this action is clearly not that of an individual but that of the British Government.

Already by evening of that day, however, it was evident that the volume of opposition had grown to such an extent that modification of this attitude had become necessary.

By Thursday, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs and Acting Foreign Secretary, was saying at Geneva that the proposals were "neither definitive nor sacroscant. They are suggestions, which it is hoped may make possible the beginning of negotiations. If the League does not agree with these suggestions, we shall make no complaint. Indeed, we shall cordially welcome any suggestions for their improvement."

Thus it was that the leadership of international policy began to pass out of hands of nations and into hands of an idea.

Opposition Worldwide

The world chorus of disapproval which greeted the Franco-British peace plan, it is felt here, can serve the further useful purpose both of disabusing Premier Mussolini of the notion that the opposition to his East African adventure is exclusively English and also of enabling the League to organize a united front to prevent Premier Mussolini from striking at the British in the Mediterranean without fear of retaliation from the rest of the League. It was this possibility which, more than any other single factor, is believed to be responsible for the British accepting the Laval plan. Prime Minister Baldwin has often made it clear that he did not want to provoke an attack by Italy, and thus to extend a local war into a world war.

"Nobody Would Fight"

But it is now beginning to be realized that any reservation of this kind merely invited Premier Mussolini to be more intransigeant, because he felt that in the last resort nobody would fight.

It is beginning to be understood that the world has got to be ready to go the whole way or none in proving that aggression does not pay.

There is a growing feeling that the more the world shows itself ready to stands to its guns, the less likelihood there is of having to fire them.

Duce Seeking Support Of Italian Public As Reply to Note Is Due

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 14—Faced with having to prepare Italian public opinion to accept the idea of negotiating peace, instead of continuing his military conquest of Ethiopia, Signor Mussolini is delaying his reply to the Franco-British note.

Meanwhile it has been hinted by some diplomats here that acceptance of the plan as a basis for negotiations before the meeting of the League Council would greatly facilitate matters at Geneva.

But the Dictator has not yet in any way committed himself. It was believed that before agreeing he would want to lay the matter before the Grand Fascist Council, which would meet Wednesday—same day as the League Council's meeting.

From comments in the Fascist press it is evident that the Italian Government is not hostile to opening negotiations on the basis drafted in Paris. But for the first time since the beginning of the conflict Il Duce seems to be seeking the support of his public opinion.

Il Duce also is believed to be inviting the views of Italian military circles, whether the peace talks would be interpreted as a sign of Italian weakness.

Among the foreign diplomats, every day of delay of the Italian answer is seen as adding weapons to the various elements at Geneva, London and Paris which are hostile to the Laval-Hoare proposals. All pressure, however, which could have been exerted on Signor Mussolini has already been used, and the decision whether to accept or reject the peace talks in the name of Italy rests entirely with him.

Hoare-Laval Project Has Growing Opposition In Geneva Circles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 14—Publication of the Hoare-Laval peace offer to Italy here last night has materially strengthened the growing opposition in League circles to any arrangement which, in the name of the League, gives a reward to the aggressor.

The text of the proposals shows that they go even further in rewarding the aggressor than was previously announced. They have only to be compared with the suggestions of the Committee of Five to show that they constitute a remarkable concession to Italy.

The proposals of this committee merely referred to possible territorial rectifications—which cannot be interpreted as justifying the immense surrender of nearly half of Ethiopia, in one form ar another, to Italy. Moreove: there was no intention on the committee's part of proposing the cession of a great zone for colonization.

"Completely Indefensible"

In place of the international assistance to Ethiopia, proposed by the committee, the Hoare-Laval plan substitutes definite control, which is to be chiefly Italian. In short, it is held that on any previous criterion, the project is completely indefensible.

Even those who would have the Council approve the new proposals are far from representing the plan to be desirable in itself. They take refuge in the argument that the only alternative will be confusion in the League and redoubtable international complications. Ignoring the fact that the chief British delegate, Mr. Anthony Eden, is generally considered to be opposed to the plan and has intimated that his Government is not actually sponsoring it, they urge that the proposals cannot be repudiated without affecting the

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Masaryk Resigns 'Life Job' As President of Czechoslovakia

(Continued from Page 1)

dature before election day, but even if he does not do so, Dr. Benes's election is not thought to be seriously in doubt.

"Father of Nation"

With President Masaryk's resignation there passes from the scene of active participation in Czechoslovak politics a man to whom above all others this republic owes its creation and continued progress as a bulwark democracy in Central Europe. To Czechoslovakia he is a symbol of their independence and the "Father of the Nation." In this state where there are large minorities of Germans, Hungarians, Ruthenians and a few Poles, and where unity between the Czechs and the Slovaks has not yet been fully worked out, President Masaryk towers above all petty misunderstandings and still receives the unbounded honor and admiration of all sections of the population.

Has Kept Even Keel

While Czechoslovakia's neighbors —Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary and Roumania—have drifted under monarchical or outright dictatorships of varying intensity, President Masaryk in the turbulent post-war years has been the anchor of Czech democracy.

More like President Wilson than any statesman of recent times, this university professor dared to challenge the institution of monarchy in the pre-1914 days when be-feathered and be-medalled personal rulers still played with the destinies of Europe. His writings and teachings brought official disfavor. Vienna, where the Austro-Hungarian Empire still held sway over most of Central Europe, sought to check the influence of a man who taught enlightened independence and self-determination for small peoples.

Son of Austrian Serf

Brilliant even in his early schooling, deeply religious and sometimes acting as ministrant in church when a youth, his path to teaching and statesmanship passed through the bypaths of apprenticeship to a locksmith, and later to a blacksmith. Yet this son of an Austrian serf, who had to earn his education as he went, became adept in several languages and won his doctorate with a thesis on "The Essence of Plato's Soul."

Always religion underlay and motivated Professor Masaryk's political aims and activities. He kept a balance between ethical and cultural factors, on the one side, and politics on the other, at a time when politics was generally held by intellectuals to be the be all and end all of national power.

The Redeemer

"Who redeemed mankind?" he asked in one of his books. "Neither a politician, nor an economist, nor a socialist, nor a demagogue. It is really sublime how in the political and social unrest of his time Christ keeps aloof from all politics; how easy it would have been for him to win men through political and socialistic agitation. He, however, demands the perfection of character, requires the deeping of feeling; he wishes people to become good because he knows that only thus will they find contentment for their souls."

Yet Professor Masaryk's decades of strenuous political activity show how firmly his feet were on the ground of present needs. He wrote:

Politics Not All

"I have nothing against politics, against economics, etc., but I am convinced that all these endeavours must have a deeper and homogeneous, foundation. . . ."

Out of such a background Professor Masaryk was prepared to face exile and eventual triumph in the cause of Czech liberty. As the inspiring leader who had stood unmoved during wartime shocks, he returned to become first President of the Republic he had done so much to sow in the people's thoughts long before it became a political actuality.

Finding a successor for President Masaryk means, in a sense, finding another anchor of democracy that will hold fast far below the shifting sands of anti-democratic agitation.

College Chiefs Occupy Home

"The President's Home," built at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., nearly 100 years ago, has been occupied by seven presidents of the college, four of whom became bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

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New words in the dictionary

New words are constantly being added to the dictionaries!

(Funk & Wagnalls, Webster, et al—please note!)

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Britain and Japan Hold Naval Talk

Delegates Press Efforts to Save All They Can of Present Treaties

Position of Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 14—The Naval Conference has now spent a week in attempting to salvage all that is possible of the wreckage of the Washington and London Treaties of naval reduction and limitation.

Both treaties are due to expire next year—the Washington Treaty on Dec. 31, 1936, as a result of having been denounced by Japan on Dec. 29, 1934; the London Treaty on Dec. 31, 1936, at the end of its normal term of existence.

Until Dec. 29, 1936, none of the signatories of the Washington Treaty can legally start building more than the prescribed number and tonnage of capital ships and aircraft carriers; and until Dec. 31, 1936, three of the five signatories of the London Treaty—United States, Great Britain and Japan—may not finish building (they can start building what they like) more than the prescribed number and tonnage of cruisers, destroyers and submarines unless they invoke the so-called "escalator" clause on which Great Britain insisted in case France or Italy—or Germany—should build to such an extent as to endanger the safety of the British Empire's sea communications.

"Common Upper Ceiling"

Today's discussions open frankly with very little hope of agreement that the limitations on the numbers of any of the Washington or London categories will be prolonged for a fresh term.

Japan, for example, maintains a demand for a "common upper ceiling" to which all the naval powers would be entitled to build. In particular, she rejects, as during the conversations this time last year, the so-called 5-5-3 ratio for the capital ships of the United States, Great Britain and herself.

Neither Great Britain nor the United States is prepared to concede Japan's claim to parity. There is a similar clash of opinion between France and Italy on the question of the parity in capital ships accorded to Italy at Washington.

Origin of "5-5-3 Ratio"

It is pointed out in this connection that actually no such phrase as the "5-5-3 ratio" appears in the Washington Treaty. Article IV says that "the total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the contracting powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States, 525,000 tons; for the British Empire, 525,000 tons; for France, 175,000 tons; for Italy, 175,000 tons; for Japan, 315,000 tons."

The so-called ratio is arrived at (but not in the treaty) by dividing these totals by 35,000—the maximum permitted size of an individual capital ship—thus fixing the signatories respectively 15, 15, 5, 5, 9 as the maximum number of capital ships they may possess. Dividing the first and last by three gives the famous 5-5-3 ratio.

Comparison of Capital Ships

Actually when the treaty was signed in 1922, the United States had 18 capital ships, Great Britain 22, France 7, Italy 6, Japan 10. Since then the numbers have been gradually reduced to the 15, 15, 9 basis, on which they stand today.

There were no capital ships of exactly 35,000 tons in existence at the time the treaty was signed. Two are now under construction for Italy and one is about to be started for France. One pre-treaty British ship, Hood, exceeded the treaty maximum by 7000 tons.

The Washington Treaty ratio for aircraft carriers is worked out to a slightly different formula. The United States and Britain got 135,000 tons each; France and Italy 60,000 tons each, Japan 81,000 tons. This gives France and Italy a slight advantage over the capital ship ratio, namely 2.2 instead of 1.67. The maximum tonnage for an aircraft carrier is fixed in the treaty at 27,000 tons.

Replacements Retarted

In the London Treaty of 1930 the process of reducing numbers of capital ships to the Washington 15-15-9 basis was speeded up and the replacement of overage vessels retarded. Furthermore, the three chief naval powers, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, agreed to limit their cruisers, destroyers and submarines, which had not been touched by the Washington Treaty. For each of these categories the London Treaty makes a separate arrangement, none of which corresponds exactly with the 5-5-3 ratio. Indeed Japan was actually granted mathematical parity in submarine tonnage.

Here are the tonnages allocated to the three powers in the London agreement:

Categories	United States Tons	British Com'wealth of Nations Tons	Japan Tons
Cruisers:			
(a) With guns of more than 6.1 in. caliber	180,000	146,800	108,400
(b) With guns of more than 6.1 in. caliber or less	143,500	192,200	100,450
Destroyers	150,000	150,000	105,500
Submarines	52,700	52,700	52,700

Worked Out Until 1942

Although the Washington Treaty comes to an end on Dec. 31, 1936, the scrapping and replacement program for capital ships is worked out in the treaty until 1942. Presumably this program will not remain in force after the treaty lapses, but even if it does there will be plenty of scope for a regular orgy of building (unless overburdened taxpayers protest) merely by adding the replacements of capital ships postponed during 1931-36 under the London treaty to those scheduled at Washington for the years 1937-42.

A proposal is therefore being put before the conference for an exchange of building program so that each country shall at least know where it, and the other naval powers, stand for, say, the next five or ten years.

Italy's Fast Cruisers

As regards the smaller categories of ships, it is only stated in the London Treaty that the "completed" tonnage for cruisers, destroyers and submarines "is not to be exceeded on the 31st of December, 1936." Thus if the treaty is not replaced by some new agreement, the building race in these three categories could start right away, because none of the ships laid down would be finished before the end of next year.

Some building of cruisers is, in any case, regarded as almost inevitable because Italy has recently launched four light cruisers of about 5000 tons each with a speed of more than 42 knots. This is not only far faster than any cruiser of any other country but is even faster than most destroyers. Unless Italy is prepared to scrap these sea greyhounds, other countries will have to try to rear a litter of still faster ones.

WHAT IS A NAVAL CONFERENCE?
LET'S PLAY NAVAL CONFERENCE —
WELL — ALL THE BIG NATIONS GET TOGETHER SO WE CAN BE SURE THAT ONE NATION ISN'T PLANNING TO BUILD A BIGGER NAVY THAN WE'RE PLANNING TO BUILD IN CASE THEY BUILD A BIGGER ONE
BUT IF ALL THESE BIG NATIONS DECIDE THEY OUGHT TO BUILD A BIGGER NAVY THAN THE OTHERS, WHAT DO THESE LITTLE NATIONS DO ??
?
OH — I GUESS THEY JUST TRUST EACH OTHER

Drawn by Le Pelley

Man Carrying Rocket Ready for First Tests

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 14 (AP)—A rocket designed to carry a man 1000 feet into the air soon may shoot skyward with a human cargo. The rocket has neared the preliminary testing stage here.

"If the test is successful," said Charles Bushnell, speaking for the young Grays Harbor aviation enthusiasts who designed it, "one of our members may ascend in a future attempt."

The rocket stands 11 feet high. Its power will consist of of 130 "rocket" units similar to a ship's signal rockets. These units, aggregating 90 pounds in weight, are charged with powder.

New York and Bay State Agree on Dates for Fairs

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—Massachusetts and New York officials agreed at a conference here Dec. 12 to arrange their 1936 exposition dates co-operatively for the benefit of exhibitors. New York State's ninety-sixth annual fair will open at Syracuse Sunday, Sept. 6, and close Saturday, Sept. 12, Peter G. Ten Eyck, commissioner of agriculture and markets, announced.

Officials of the Eastern States Exposition agreed to open the fair at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 20.

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Tokyo Insists on Bilateral Plan to Clear Way for General Discussion

U. S. Opposes Move

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP) — The inauguration of bi-laterial conversations, coupled with the announcement of a super-secret session Monday, attended only by delegates, was believed today to be ushering in one of the most significant, critical periods of the International Naval Conference.

Both moves, it was learned authoritatively, were maneuvered by the Japanese on the grounds that general sessions were cumbersome and unsatisfactory in the negotiations to overcome differences and to reach a new agreement to replace the expiring Washington and London Naval Limitations Treaties.

Separate Discussions

Best-informed sources said the British, who held their first separate discussion with the Japanese last night, acted only after urgent Japanese insistence.

An authoritative British source said that while a few more bi-lateral discussions would be held, they would be held, they would be kept to an absolute minimum and no resumption of a general bi-lateral discussion system would be permitted.

Japanese sources said the first two-power conversations, held while members of the American delegation were resting in the country and the French were weekending in Paris, were "very frank, cordial and useful."

Japan's Position

Admiral Osami Nagano, chief Japanese delegate, was understood to have asserted it was impossible for him to attempt to present his best arguments on the controversial question of naval equality before large gatherings.

A Japanese spokesman explained that the private talks with the British were to amplify the position already taken in the regular sessions and to permit an exchange of views with greater clarity.

The Japanese, insisting on equality with the United States and Britain to replace the present 5-5-3 ratio, and conceding a right to all nations to have equal navies, expressed a desire to talk with other delegations frankly.

Opposed by U. S.

The Americans vigorously opposed the bi-lateral discussion method at preliminary conferences last year, declaring it created confusion, suspicion and unpleasant incidents.

While Norman H. Davis, chief American delegate, could not be reached in the country for his official reaction, the Americans were expected to oppose the practice and do all possible to hold two-power meetings to a minimum.

The conference will start its second week Monday behind locked doors, with only heads of delegations present to simplify the procedure. No official minutes will be kept, informed sources anticipating this would inspire outspoken views.

Louisiana Defends Newspaper Ad Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP) — A Louisiana state tax of 2 per cent on metropolitan newspaper advertising revenues—enacted under the regime of the late Huey P. Long—was defended Dec. 12 in a brief handed to the Supreme Court.

The court agreed Oct. 14 to review action of a three-judge Federal District Court in Louisiana which granted nine newspaper corporations an injunction against the tax.

Alice Lee Grosjean, a political aide who was chosen by Long as state collector of special taxes, brought the present appeal.

Her petition contended the tax did not threaten the "freedom of the press" as guaranteed by the Federal and Louisiana Constitutions.

The Louisiana brief today asserted:

"A state does not deny the equal protection of the laws because it recognizes the distinction between a small country journal, appearing weekly or semiweekly with a circulation limited both as to area and number and carrying local advertisements only, and the metropolitan daily with an extensive circulation and carrying one third news and two thirds advertisements."

Mexican Reds Retreat

MEXICO CITY, D. F., Dec. 13 (AP)—Two hundred Communistic Agrarians who seized the Mantla ranch in the State of Puebla abandoned it yesterday as federal troops closed in. An inspection of the property revealed that they had destroyed all the crops and sacked the building, over which they had raised the Red flag.

Opposition Grows Over Laval-Hoare Scheme for 'Peace'

(Continued from Page 1)

attitude of these two powers to the League.

However, since doubt has been expressed here among the British delegation that Britain will even vote for the plan if it comes to a vote in the Council, the efforts of the opposition seem hardly likely to save it from oblivion.

Referred to Assembly

The reply of the Negus is clever, as all documents from Addis Ababa have been. It puts the onus on the Assembly to declare that the proposals are incompatible with the League's professions. It is, however, doubtful whether the Assembly, which is still nominally in session, will be called together. President Benes wishes to await the result of next Wednesday's council.

On the Italian side, it is argued that the offer is nothing like as good as it seems at first sight. There is criticism of the demand that Italy should surrender the port of Assab, though Italy is prepared to give special port privileges to Ethiopia. The proposed Ethiopian corridor to the sea, it is declared, would take from Italy territorial advantages which France recently conceded. It is also pointed out that a considerable part of the land to be handed over is useless desert.

Duce Wants to Know

The most tempting part of the plan in Italy's eyes is the establishment of a zone of colonization and economic expansion. Obviously the gift of 400,000 kilometers of colonizable territory is not to be despised. But Italy suspects there is a nigger in the woodpile. First, it might turn out that Italy would be obliged to sacrifice monopoly exploitation of the mines and forests, besides devoting an unspecified portion of the eventual revenues to Etniopia.

These conditions require interpretations, but far graver is the reservation of acquired rights of natives and foreigners. Where do these acquired rights begin and end? Did the British financier, Francis M. Rickett, sign the contracts on Aug. 30, which secured him mining and oil rights in part of this region? Are these among the "acquired rights" to be safeguarded? Il Duce wants an answer to these and similar questions.

Great Present Need Found for Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13—"We have come to believe in almost any physical miracle presented to the world, such as the airplane and the radio," said the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Bishop of Southern Ohio, in a dinner talk to 700 members and guests of the Church Club of Philadelphia, at the Penn Athletic Club, "but we have lost more and more of our faith in spiritual power."

"Was there ever a time when the Gospel has been so needed to heal bitterness, hatreds and strifes in the world? Yet we have been allowing the church to stand by, to retreat," he continued.

Bishop Hobson, who is the youngest member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He is now national chairman of the Forward Movement which was launched 14 months ago by the General Convention of the Church in the hope of bringing about a quickening of the spiritual life of the church.

New York Boy Scout Gets Trip to Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Richard Heslin, who is 15 and lives on the East Side, was earning his meals last Christmas as an assistant in the canteen of the Madison Square Boys' Club, but he will have this Christmas in Paris, boarding the steamship Lafayette, of the French Line, today for a trip that will extend until Jan. 9.

He carries with him a letter from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia to the president of the Municipal of Paris and another from James E. West, Chief Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, for he goes as the full-fledged plenipotentiary of the club of which he has been a member since he was five years old.

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Excavations at Ai in Palestine Disclose Relics of Bronze Age

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A temple that is believed to date back nearly 5000 years has been found at Et-Tul, the site of ancent Ai, about 10 miles from Jerusalem.

The excavations at Ai are under the direction of Mrs. Judith Krause-Marquet, who states that the fragments of utensils of unusual design found on the floor of the 3000 B. C. temple will shed light on the Early Bronze Age.

The excavations at Ai, now in their third season, were financed by the late Baron Edmond de Rothschild, and are being continued under the auspices of the National Louvre Museum of Paris.

An Important Fortress

Fortifications uncovered during the excavations are said to show that the place was an important fortress until its complete destruction about 2000 B. C., when the ruins were given their present name of Ai.

The Fatriarch Abraham is said to have pased Ai on his journey from Ur. Passing Schechem, he came to a mountain on the east of Beth El where he pitched his tent, "having Bethel on the west and Hai on the east." (Genesis 12:8).

The archaeological program for Palestine for this season is an ambitious one. In addition to Mrs. Marquet's work at Ai, other expeditions have begun or are about to begin the year's work at previously initiated "digs."

Gordon Loud has arrived at Megiddo, where he is to conduct the season's work under the auspices of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

In Jericho and Sinai

A British expedition under Prof. John Garstang will arrive in the country during December to continue excavations at Jericho, and it is reported that the Colt Expedition is to begin another season's work soon at Sheita, south of Beersheba. Sir Flinders Petrie, octogenarian archaeologist, is beginning his second year of excavations at Sheikh Zuweiyid in Sinai.

Professor Garstang's expedition is supported by the Louvre Museum, the University Museums of Oxford, Cambridge and Birmingham, and the City Museum of Liverpool.

The expedition will complete investigations around the palace, where an occupation layer of the time of the city's fall was found two years ago. Above this was a block house, perhaps built by Solomon, and below it the palace storerooms.

The exploration of the site, below which there are remains of the Middle Bronze Age, may link the earlier stratifications in the northeastern part of the city with those of the Late Bronze Age, it is thought, and thus provide a continuous record of Jericho's history for more than 4000 years.

Excavations in Syria

Important work is also going on in Syria. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has been in the field for some weeks at Ribiniye with C. W. McEwan as director. Maurice Durand, who presented two important papers at the recent International Oriental Congress in Rome, is continuing excavations at Jebeil, the site of ancient Byblos. On the Euphrates, work is being resumed under the direction of Frank Brown.

Three excavations will be undertaken in Iraq this season. Prof. Henri Frankfort of the University of Amsterdam is to continue excavations at Tell Asmar, southeast of Baghdad, under the auspices of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. André Parrot, French excavator, will be working at Tel Hariri near Abu Kemal, on the middle Euphrates. Excavations are also being resumed at Tepe Gawra by Charles Bache, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the American School of Oriental Research in Baghdad.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

formed the League, stressing its signature to the Kellogg-Briand peace pact and its desire to maintain the collective peace system. The message was received with some relief, since the nationalists who forced the revival of Egypt's Constitution of 1923 had variously been reported as flirting with Italy.

Japan—Warns China on Student Agitation

Nanking (AP) — The Japanese Embassy again warned the Central Chinese Government that it must check the spread of anti-Japanese student agitation, arising from the North China autonomy movement.

Shanghai — Japanese consular police arrested 140 Japanese in a blow at a huge silver smuggling ring. The suspects had attempted to embark for Japan aboard the Tatsuta Maru with 242,000 silver dollars, trying to profit from China's nationalization of the white metal which forced its domestic price away below the world price.

Ships arriving from Japan of late have been crowded with Japanese fortune-hunters attracted by the easy profits of the silver smuggling racket, which has been organized along the lines of the bootleg industry of the United States' prohibition days.

Reichsführer Hitler—Receives British Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin — The threads of Reichsführer Hitler's arms limitation offer of last May were picked up by a conference between British Ambassador Phipps and Herr Hitler. Hitler had suggested a western Europe air pact, abolition of civilian air bombings and tanks, limitation of gun calibers, etc. France ignored the offer, until the French Ambassador revived negotiations here recently, and Sir Samuel Hoare has since committed Britain to an air pact as soon as possible. It is presumed that the Hitler-Phipps conference covered the preliminary ground of a possible general understanding in western Europe on the arms issues. If the powers are prepared to deal with Germany on the basis of equality, negotiations may soon be intensified.

Czechoslovakia—President Masaryk Resigns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague — President Thomas G. Masaryk—the man who rode high above racial and political storms and upheld a democracy under the most trying circumstances—resigned on account of advancing years. He has recommended for his successor Foreign Minister Edouard Beneš, central Europe's leading diplomat and notable figure among the League small powers, who would carry on the Masaryk policies. Despite some opposition, the election of Mr. Beneš is believed to be virtually assured.

Masaryk's influence in Europe: Page 1.

Philippines—Defense Act Passed

Manila, P. I. — The new Philippine Commonwealth bared its fangs in the first major piece of legislation put through by the Assembly. The Philippine Defense Act was passed, compelling civilian military training and authorizing the mustering of all residents and resources in time of war, the Associated Press reports.

The measure appropriated $8,000,000 for military purposes, including the customary $3,500,000 for the Commonwealth Constabulary and $1,700,000 for the immediate purchase of equipment and for construction.

Fatter and Fuller Stockings Forecast for Christmas Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—That Christmas stocking is going to be fatter and fuller than it has been for some five years if the supplying of demands of dealers this past month at the Merchandise Mart here is any indication of business conditions.

Don't forget to look around outside the stocking too, for we are told that little things for the home, like refrigerators, waffle irons, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners have been selling in much larger quantities. Then too, there might he secluded down in the toe of the stocking a little piece of luxurious jewelry, for it is reported that for the first time since old depression came to town, people are beginning to buy pins, watches, and rings.

Luxury items which have been out of the reach of the average American's purse are again passing across the counters of shops it is reported here. The output of fiat silver, rings, wrist watches, necklaces has been stepped up from 10 to 50 per cent according to T. J. Reed, general manager of the Merchandise Mart.

Entertaining More

Furthermore, it is evident that people are entertaining more by the quantity of sales of evening clothes for men and women, buffet supper service trays, hot plates, hors d'oeuvres holders, and glassware, exhibitors of manufacturers' goods at the Mart agree.

Having the largest floor space of any building in the world, the Merchandise Mart now houses some 600 exhibitors of manufactured items ranging all the way from women's hose and gloves to sewing machines and beds.

Walking down its more than six miles of corridors, lined with windows reaching to the floor, is like having the show-case of the world spread out on either side.

There are radios galore. This industry reports that sales of large console-type receivers have increased from 25 to 40 per cent over the midget style, indicating more money for buying more luxurious goods. It is expected that the total increase of radio sales for the year will be around 30 per cent. This means that sales will reach more than 5,000,000 units. In 1929 the production was 4,438,000, Mart officials report.

Stock Up Again

As retail sales out in the country have increased from 4 to 15 per cent during 1935's first 10 months, the dealers have had to stock up again in anticipation of the Christmas rush, it is found. Registrations at the Mart for September and October—the months when orders are placed for most of the holiday merchandise—were 16 per cent higher than a year ago at this time and purchases were up 18 per cent, according to Mr. Reed.

"Things for the home" will take a big share in the Christmas gift-giving, it is anticipated. After all, it was the house furnishings which suffered much during the depression. A family really could sit in the same old chair even if it was a little shabby, and use the same old draperies and depend upon the refrigerator to lengthen its service by a year or two. Potatoes and rent came first. But now, with a little more in the family purse, it looks as though the Christmas tree might shelter a shining white refrigerator, a new easy chair, or perhaps a glittering chromium toaster.

Made in Midwest

According to federal census statistics, 57 per cent of the nation's housewares manufacturing concerns are located in this Midwest district, and their production represents 46 per cent of the total annual value of such goods produced. The total production tops the billion-dollar mark.

This section produced $66,334,000 of the more than $117,000,000 worth sold in 1933, or 56 per cent, according to a survey made recently by the Merchandise Mart officials. In refrigeration, both ice and mechanical, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio produced more than half the national total of more than $140,000,000. As for electrical appliances, including stoves, washing machines, grills, percolators, toasters, vacuum sweepers, waffle irons and the like, the figure for this area was $35,890,000, or 49 per cent of the national total of $73,751,000, Mart officials claim.

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NO TIPPING

Panama Canal Problem Is to Get Enough Traffic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Countering arguments that the Panama Canal no longer has the necessary capacity, Gov. J. L. Schley of the Canal Zone reported Dec. 12 to Secretary of War George A. Dern, it has ample facilities "for any traffic likely to develop in many years to come."

Governor Schley, in an annual report, said the problem now involves a lack of traffic.

Columbia's New Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Teachers College, Columbia University, has received an appropriation of $9900 from the American Association for Adult Education for research on "readability for the average adult," according to an announcement. The research is to be carried on under the direction of the Adult Education Department and will be done by graduate students of the department and workers furnished by the emergency program.

Canada's Premiers Appeal to Britain On Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 14—Agreement on the necessity of immediate action toward relieving municipalities of their tax burden through a substantial increase in the Dominion grants or contributions to the Provinces by the Federal Government was one of the most important results of the Dominion - Provincial Conference, which ended its sessions here today.

Of marked importance in its bearing on future legislation was the all but unanimous verdict to request from the British Government the right now enjoyed by all the other self-governing Dominions, to amend the Constitution without reference to the Privy Council in England.

Closer Understanding

The real success of the conference, however, lies in the mutual knowledge and understanding reached by all Governments in regard to their respective and collective problems and the methods by which they may be solved. As the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, reminded the press at the close of the plenary session, like the Imperial Conference this was a meeting solely for the exchange of information and receiving reports with recommendations and could not possibly take action on its reports. The resolutions are not binding on the ten Parliaments. Undoubtedly, however, most of the agreements reached by the six committees will eventually bear practical fruit.

Successful Session

Although, as in the case of the Imperial Economic Conference, held here in 1932, the information contained in the daily official communiqués was mainly conspicuous by its absence, and the concluding plenary session was held "in camera," enough news of developments leaked out to warrant the conviction that the conference has proved eminently successful, thus affording striking contrast to all previous gatherings of this kind.

Perhaps the most important agreement reached was the one in connection with the amending of the Constitution. The constitutional committee, headed by Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and including representatives of all the provinces, decided that Canada in future should be able to amend its Constitution by the will of the Federal Parliament and the unanimous consent of all the provincial legislatures without an appeal to the British Privy Council.

Minority Jealousies

Hitherto no progress has been made in handling this most continuous of all questions. Quebec in particular has always demanded "hands off" when it came to tampering with the British North America Act, fearful of being deprived by the English-speaking majority of certain "minority rights" guaranteed to it by the terms of Confederation. That Premier Taschereau of Quebec agreed to the change speaks eloquently for the growth of racial and religious unity and goodwill throughout the Dominion.

It is understood that the need of amending the constitution and the procedure to be adopted were alone decided upon, and that the committee did not discuss any particular amendment at this time. Even at that the report is considered the keystone of the conference, as little action can be taken in the matters of finance, taxation, social service and so forth until clarity in the fields of responsibility is definitely settled and subsequent legislation freed from possibility of challenge.

Refunding Urged

Of outstanding importance, also, was the work undertaken by the committee on unemployment and relief questions. It was known that all the provinces, with the pressure of their cities and towns behind them, were urging the Dominion to launch a nation-wide refunding program as a means of lessening the intolerable burden of unemployment relief.

William Aberhart, of Alberta, declared that if outstanding public obligations of his province were refunded at 2½ per cent it would mean a saving of some $3,000,000 annually, and Premier Mitchel Hepburn said that if the interest rate was set at 3 per cent Ontario would save annually $16,000,000. The Federal Government took the stand, however, that if it is to guarantee such loans it must have all say in future provincial loans—thus abrogating a provincial right. The provinces are naturally loath to agree to this. Norman McLeod Rogers, minister of labor and chairman of this committee, has made no announcement in regard to them atter.

Relief Registration

The committee also arranged for the registration and classification of all those on relief, after considering a report from a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, on the subject. It also defined the functions and duties of the proposed National Commission on Unemployment and Relief.

The committee on finance, headed by Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, found that the problems of financial relations as between the provinces and the Dominion were too great to be definitely settled in such a short space of time, and so a continuing committee of 10, representing all the provinces and the Dominion, has been appointed to endeavor to reach an agreement at an early date.

No New Farm Plan

In the realm of agriculture and marketing, little progress could be made by the committee under James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, on account of the Natural Products Marketing Act and the Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act passed by the former Government, which are among the half dozen statutes referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for decision as to their constitutional validity.

The committee stated that no new schemes under these statutes would be considered. It was agreed that very effective co-operation already exists as between the Dominion and provincial marketing services and recommendations were made for further joint action along particular lines to be discussed by officials of the departments concerned.

The Dominion Government was urged to continue the making of loans on farm mortgages and to reduce interest on present and future loans to 4 per cent, and also to restore the former annual grant of $1,000,000 in aid of agriculture.

The committee pointed out the importance of developing all possible export markets for both seed and table-stock potatoes.

Mining Taxation

In the mining committee, under T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines, the principle was accepted that it was in the national interests to achieve as far as possible on the part of the Dominion and provinces alike a plan of stability in mining taxation for a period of years. It was also agreed that the committee should submit a report urging that when a national conference is called in regard to uniform company laws, full consideration should be given to all matters concerning flotation of companies for the purpose of carrying on mining operations. Taxation measures to prevent the duplication of taxation were also reviewed at length by a subcommittee.

Tourist Attractions

Unification of all highway regulations, motor vehicle laws and rules governing the use of buses and trucks was materially advanced by the committee on transportation and tourist traffic, while a subcommittee agreed on the desirability of rushing the trans-Canada highway to completion and on how the costs should be divided. Only in British Columbia and Ontario are there open sections, but considerable improvement of existing roads will have to be made in other provinces in order to bring them up to the standard set for the highway.

This committee also recommended a stock taking of all Canada's tourist attractions, potential and actual, that more national parks be established, and that every effort be made to achieve dust-free highways.

Creation of some permanent form of the Dominion-Provincial Conference is indicated in the admission of the leaders of several committees that the problems facing them were too great to admit their reaching definite conclusions in such a brief space of time as was allotted to them.

Where Man Power Is Cheaper Than Horsepower

Publishers

Indian Porters in Tandem Carrying a 600-Pound Load

Ancient Crafts in Modern Times—IX

Porters on American Pullman cars formed a union several years ago and have since been engaged in a losing fight with Pullman officials to obtain more hours for sleeping, higher pay, and abolition of tipping.

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"No, Sah."

India is a country where labor is so cheap that manpower is used instead of trucks or beasts of burden. It is a familiar sight in many regions to see natives doing the work of donkeys. Hitched up in pairs or threes, they often "truck" burdens of 600 pounds or more for long distances. Several thousand years have passed since men first discovered the use of levers and wheels to make such work lighter, yet in far-off corners of the globe where civilization has never penetrated, porters still carry loads "pick-a-back."

Nira Loses Rail Depot; Residents Not Perturbed

NIRA, Iowa, Dec. 14 (AP)—NIRA, where the New Deal sold the first National Industrial Recovery Act stamps in 1932, has lost its "depot." It's been sold by the Rock Island Railroad to a farmer, who'll move it to his farm.

But Nira's 20 resident are not much worried.

"We got along before we had a depot," said John Whetstine, "and we got along before NRA. In fact all it did was clutter up the place with stamp collectors."

S. C. Senate Checkmates Governor in Road Row

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14 (AP)—The South Carolina Senate voted 39 to 3 Dec. 12 to refuse to enact any highway legislation until Gov. Olin D. Johnston withdraws State troops from the highway department.

Governor Johnston called the General Assembly into special session Tuesday for the specific purpose of providing for a new highway administration in place of the politically hostile commission he ousted Oct. 28 with State troops. Shortly before the Senate voted, it received from the Governor the appointments of five commissioners for confirmation.

Federal Inquiry Denied

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP)—The United States Department of Justice refused yesterday to enter into the investigation of the fatal flogging of Joseph Shoemaker, organizer of unemployed workers in Tampa. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney General, announced in Washington the department had declined a request from Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, for a federal inquiry.

Standing of Negroes In Delaware Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 13—The number of Negroes is increasing in Delaware and more of them are finding employment in higher forms of work than have before, according to a census just completed. It shows that there are today 808 Negro land owners and farm tenants raising grain crops or garden truck and that skilled Negro craftsmen have increased by nearly 100 per cent in the last decade.

There are today more Negro school teachers and more Negro ministers than ever before, the census returns show. It places the number of Negroes owning and operating shops at 61 and shows that there are 32,602 Negroes in Delaware's total population of 230,000.

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Road Officials Ask Continuance Of Federal Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 14—Calling on the Federal Government to continue its highway aid to the states by authorizing a $250,000,000 appropriation for road construction in 1938 and 1939, the American Association of State Highway Officials closed its convention Dec. 12. Gibb Gilchrist of Austin, Texas, was elected president.

Road safety measures for motorists lag far behind those for rail and boat travel, declared Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, in addressing the gathering.

"Improvements that may be undertaken quickly and that should prove effective in eliminating dangerous conditions include the placing of nonskid surfaces, clearing of obstructions to lengthen sight distances, elimination of hazards at points where accidents have occurred, if due to faults of the road, and the immediate marking of all curves for their speed of travel," advised the chief.

Delegates Welcomed

Gov. Dave Sholtz welcomed the 500 delegates from 44 states and told them that in 1933 Florida's road department was $2,500,000 in the red, but today is cleared of indebtedness, operating on a balanced budget and able to give a thought to the future.

More stringent laws to combat the mounting toll of highway accidents were urged by A. W. Brandt, New York State Highway Commissioner, and retiring president of the association. The estimated cost of automobile accidents for America last year was $1,570,000,000, Mr. Brandt declared.

"Without question an overwhelming majority of those accidents were due to speed and reckless driving," he said. "There is little excuse for anyone suffering an accident on modern highways, provided he is driving with a due sense of caution and at a speed which takes into consideration the number of other vehicles using the road, the condition of the road and its use by pedestrians."

Speed Governors

As a means of halting the situation Mr. Brandt suggested the simple expedient of putting speed governors on automobiles, permanently revoking licenses of reckless drivers, and imprisonment of traffic violators guilty of injuring other persons.

"It is high time highway engineers gave more thought to the pedestrian by constructing sidewalks on all streets near cities. Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia have drivers' license laws of one form or another, but less than one half of that number have a standard licensing system provided by the code, which included the examination of new drivers, strong central administration and the follow-up of reported violators with suspension or revocation of licenses for causes."

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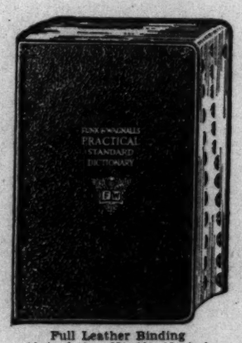

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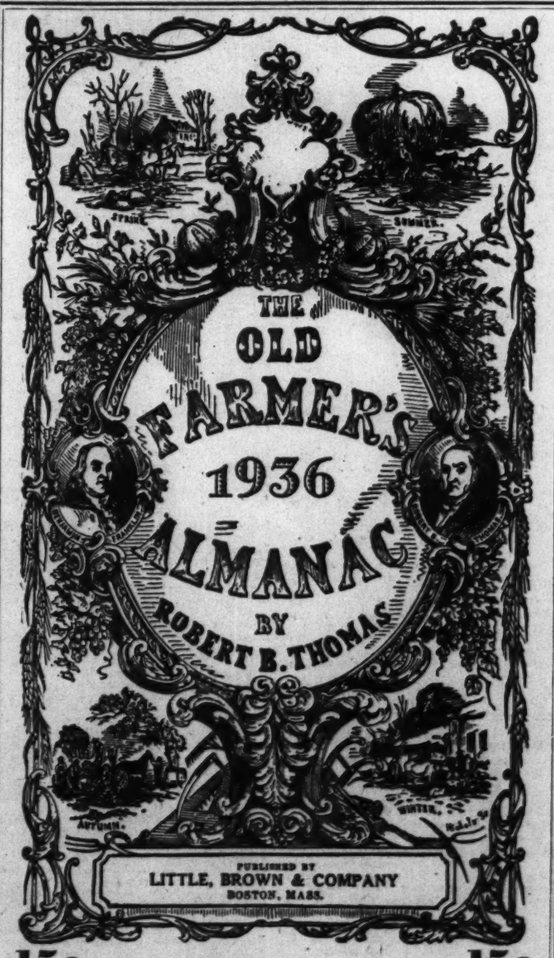

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China 'Will Always Remain Chinese'

Western Influence, Communist Efforts and Japanese Aggression Have Not Yet Materially Changed Backward Country, as One Crisis Has Succeeded Another in Recent Happenings

The Crisis in China
Last of Eight Articles

By **William Henry Chamberlin**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's crisis today is compounded of many elements, transitory and permanent, domestic and foreign, nature-made and man-made. In analyzing the background and probable results of the crisis, for China and for the world, one must endeavor to distinguish between causes and symptoms, between short-term and long-term problems.

The currency difficulties which bulk large in public attention and in the headlines at the moment will most probably work out to a solution. A people with such long experience of banking and trading as the Chinese will scarcely allow themselves to be deprived of a workable currency system over a long period of time. On the other hand the problem of acute poverty and distress, with its inevitable accompaniment of occasional outbursts of social disorder and its constant by-products of banditism, certainly gives little promise of being solved within any predictable future.

New Industries Needed

The measures that would bring the most solid relief to China's uncounted struggling desperately for the bare minimum necessities of existence, are large scale industrialization (provided it could be accompanied by higher labor standards), extensive railroad construction, adequate flood protection and large-scale irrigation schemes. Side by side with these material improvements should go a great expansion of the national educational system, an introduction of better farming methods, a more modern progressive type of administration, free from the strong Chinese tradition of "squeeze," or graft, and a vigorous, practical program of combating the curse of the Chinese village, extortionate usury, by means of an effective scheme of state and co-operative credit. Finally, voluntary limitation of population would seem to be urgently needed in China. But the material measures which would help to give part of China's pauperized masses employment in industries and would give the majority who remained on the land better crop yields, more security against flood and drought, a fairer price for their products, would all require immense investment of capital.

China can supply only a small fraction of this capital from its own resources; Japan's reserves of free capital are also restricted; and the trend of Japanese policy is to oppose any loans to China from wealthier countries, such as Great Britain and America, for fear these loans would undermine Japan's claim to political predominance in the Far East.

British Stake Biggest

There is the further consideration that many Chinese railway loans are wholly or partially in default, so that there would probably be no rush of foreign capital into China, even if the very important factor of the potential Japanese veto were non-existent.

In view of these facts it seems that China's reconstruction will proceed at a snail's pace and that the earnest efforts of such organizations as the National Economic Council to combat the most glaring evidences of economic backwardness in the country can only register very modest successes.

China today is exposed to three main foreign influences, European-American, Japanese and Russian. Great Britain has by far the largest permanent stake of any foreign power in China. Its investments are about six times those of the United States and also considerably exceed those of Japan, if Manchuria is left out of account. In Central China British interests are predominant in such varied fields as banking and shipping, real estate and railroad investment. The British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is the main port of transshipment for the exports of South China.

America, on the other hand, leads in direct trade with China, even though the American share of China's imports during the first nine months of the year declined from 27.2 per cent in 1934 to 19.2 per cent in 1935. Side by side with these economic links there are strong cultural links between China and the West. There has been a far-flung missionary effort, with very great accompanying social services, especially in education and health. One may find a returned Oxford gradute speaking impeccable English in almost any Chinese city. Still more numerous are the Chinese graduates of American colleges and universities.

Western Co-operation

Among the officials of the Nanking Government, among the Chinese educated classes generally, one finds many advocates of a policy of active co-operation with the West, with America, Great Britain and the League of Nations. League advisers have been employed by the Chinese Government and have submitted reports on a great variety of subjects, finance and hydraulic engineering, sericulture and rural welfare work. One finds American and British advisers in financial and economic departments, Germans in the military field, Italians training China's air force.

The influence and prestige of the West, however, are gradually declining before the impact of Japan's vigorous advance on the mainland of Asia. Japan's willingness to employ force, or the threat of force, gives the Island Empire a distinct advantage over any other power in dealing with China. The prompt sequel to China's currency reform, which owed a good deal to the technical advice of the British Treasury expert, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, was outspoken Japanese encouragement for an autonomous North China.

Japan Has Influence

More Chinese students have returned from Japan than from the West. It is cheaper and easier to study at Japanese universities. So Japan also has its cultural influence on China, an influence that is facilitated by the number of Chinese characters which are used in the Japanese written language. There is little sentimental sympathy with Japan in China. But there is a considerable, probably an increasing number of Chinese who are convinced of the necessity of reckoning with the hard fact of Japanese military domination and adjusting China's policies accordingly. With typically Chinese finesse and indefiniteness Chiang Kai-shek has thus far balanced himself between the pro-Western and pro-Japanese elements in Chinese society, avoiding a conflict with Japan while also evading complete submission to Japanese will and a breach with the West.

The Kuomintang came into power with the aid of a technique of organization and propaganda that was imparted by a very able Russian Communist named Michael Borodin, who was technically the adviser and in actual practice almost the political dictator of the Kuomintang during the early, radical phase of Chinese nationalism, which came to an end in 1927. Since that time the Chinese Communists, with a partially Russian-trained leadership, have been carrying on a guerrilla-insurgent struggle against the Nanking Government.

Driven to Northwest

Last year the Communists were driven from their original base in Kiangsi and Fukien Provinces, and their main forces are now in the Northwest, in Kansu and Shensi. Diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union, broken off after the Chinese Communists had set up a short-lived commune in Canton in 1927, were resumed in 1932; and the Nanking Government, while it endeavors to suppress the insurgent Chinese Communists, is not unwilling to play for Soviet diplomatic support against Japan.

While a country where so large a part of the population is always on the starvation line is bound to experience occasional outbursts of social revolt, Communism in China is likely to assume serious proportions only if Chiang Kai-shek decides to take the desperate risk of offering armed resistance to Japan. In such an eventuality the Chinese Government would welcome help from any source.

As a leader of the pro-Western faction in Chinese politics said to me:

"If Japan forces an unjust war on us, help from Russia cannot be ruled out."

Ascendancy to Continue

It seems probable that, of the three main foreign influences, the Japanese will be in the ascendant for a long time to come. There will be no sudden and violent expulsion of American and European merchants and businessmen from China. But Japan will almost certainly be able, with the aid of its political preponderance, to get an increasingly large share of the Chinese market, especially as it is aided by such factors as geographical propinquity and low-cost production.

Baron Shidehara, a former Japanese Foreign Minister, said to me on one occasion:

"The Open Door in China suits us. If there are no boycotts or other artificial obstacles, our goods will make their way to the poverty-stricken Chinese masses simply on their merits."

Fox and Tar-Baby

Paradoxical as it may sound Japan's actual and prospective expansion on the Asiatic mainland may create more serious problems for itself than for China. A very well informed and experienced American observer in China sought to make this point with the help of allegory:

"Do you remember the Uncle Remus story about the fox and the Tar-baby, how the fox became angry at the Tar-baby and struck at it, first with one paw, then with the other, until it was hopelessly stuck. Well, that is what Japan is likely to do in China. The Japanese may dominate China. But they will never really change the Chinese, and I don't see how they will make the whole enterprise pay."

China Will Remain Chinese

China's greatest strength is its extreme weakness, combined, as this is, with extraordinary elasticity and suppleness. The Japanese may change Chinese civil and military officials as much as they like. But there is no way of insuring that the new batch will be any more "sincere" in their subservience to Japan than their predecessors. The Japanese may buy up a venal type of Chinese politician, but they have no means of insuring that he will stay bought.

Western educators and missionaries have failed to break the cultural self-sufficiency of the Chinese; Borodin could not make Communists out of them; and there is no reason to believe that the Japanese will be any more successful. If one takes the very long-term view one feels confident that China, whatever new political and economic crises may be in store, will always remain Chinese.

Presidential Yacht Being Groomed for Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—When spring rolls around again, President Roosevelt will have a new yacht, the Potomac, waiting for him at the Washington Navy Yard. The President has changed the ship's name, from Electra to Potomac. She is named after the Navy's first Potomac, a 44-gun frigate built in 1822 at the Washington Navy Yard.

This trim little Diesel-propelled ship was recently transferred from the Coast Guard to the Navy, and is now undergoing a remodeling at Norfolk, Va.

On his new ship, the President will be able to make ocean trips with safety, a thing he was not able to do on the Sequoia, predecessor to the Potomac. Fond of vacations that give him a chance at deep-sea fishing, the President has several times during the last two years accepted the hospitality of his millionaire friend, Vincent Astor, on his yacht Nourmahal.

The Potomac is a bigger ship than the Sequoia, yet not so large as the Mayflower which served as the Presidential yacht from 1905 to 1929. President Hoover decommissioned the Mayflower shortly after he came into office as an economy measure. It later caught fire in its berth at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and met an ignominious end when it was sold for junk.

Meanwhile, President Hoover, finding occasion to travel by boat now and then, made use of the Commerce Department's Sequoia. Most of his week ends were spent in the Virginia mountains at his camp on the Rapidan River. He did not share the fondness for Potomac River trips that both his predecessor, President Coolidge, and his successor, President Roosevelt, have displayed.

The Potomac is only 165 feet long, compared with the Mayflower's 273 feet, but it is considerably larger than the Sequoia, which did not even have room for the secret service men aboard. They were forced to trail along in a second boat.

A deck cabin for the use of the President and his guests is now being built on the Potomac, and other renovations will be made to suit it to its new use. The ship itself needs no repairs, as it is only two years old.

Ever since the time of President Cleveland, Presidents of the United States have had some sort of boat at their command. They have found sea travel practically the only way of getting entirely away from people. Many an important political conference has been held on shipboard away from the danger of interruption and out of the earshot of newspaper reporters.

Undergoing Overhauling

© Harris & Ewing

New Presidential Yacht, Potomac, Nee Electra

Holiday and a Half Ordered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt in an executive order yesterday authorized a half holiday for federal employees here and in the field service on the day preceding Christmas and the New Year. The order provided for closing of all government departments possible at 1 p. m. on Tuesday, Dec. 24, and Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Bryn Mawr College Gets Bulk of Estate Left by Miss Thomas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13—Details of the will of Miss M. Carey Thomas, president emeritus of Bryn Mawr College, recently probated here, show the greater part of her estate left to Bryn Mawr College.

To take precedence over all other legacies and bequests the will provided a small amount of a $200,000 trust fund to care for her immediate family servants and friends but the major portion, estimated to be approximately $170,000 in the will, was to be given to Bryn Mawr College as an endowment fund.

Added to this estimated balance would be a fund of $110,000, should her estate permit, which would make a total trust of $280,000 to be known as the Mary Elizabeth Garrett Endowment Fund. This fund to be divided into five lesser endowments for college use.

Among the legacies of her will Miss Thomas provided that, should her estate permit, approximately $5000 be paid to the Trustees of Crosby Hall Association of London "to name and furnish a room in Crosby Hall, a resident hall for students," for her first cousin, Alys Russell.

Another fund of $100,000, should her estate permit, was to be known as the Mary Elizabeth Garrett Bryn Mawr School Endowment Fund to go to the Bryn Mawr School for Girls in Baltimore.

Landon Forces Seek Information on Ohio Presidential Primary

COLUMBUS, Ohio., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Alfred M. Landon for President forces cast a friendly glance yesterday at the 52 delegates Ohio will send to the Republican National Convention next year.

Friends of the Kansas Governor requested George S. Myers, Secretary of State, to forward to Governor Landon information regarding the requirements for entering Ohio's presidential preference primary next May. They did not indicate whether Governor Landon would seek the election of a convention delegation friendly to him. He is a former Ohioian.

Landon apparently had no direct connection with the movement, which signified the first overture by supporters of one of the frequently mentioned possibilities for the Republican nomination to win Ohio's convention delegation.

Mr. Myers said the request for the primary election information came through Harry M. Daugherty, attorney general in the Harding Administration. From other sources, it was learned that Mr. Daugherty's office had asked Mr. Myers to forward the information to Topeka on behalf of a mutual friend of Mr. Daugherty and Governor Landon.

Perennial Century Plant Envisaged by Botanist

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 14 (AP)—The possibility of speeding up plant growth was seen yesterday by Prof. Walter F. Loehwing, University of Iowa botanist. He announced experiments with a new laboratory-produced plant hormone led him to believe "a century plant may be turned into a perennial flower bearer."

By treating plants with a salve in which this activating substance was suspended, Professor Loehwing forced them to grow in circles, produced roots from a lily blossom, shortened the growth and bearing periods, and developed stronger plants.

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New Hampshire Grange Girds For Renewed Drive on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 14—While revenues continue to pour in from the sale of beer and liquor in New Hampshire, complaints continue to pour out from headquarters of many organizations opposed to the liquor traffic. As an instance of this, and coincident with the ultimatum of Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin that he proposes to rid the highways of the State of the drunken driver, the State Grange in its annual meting has reaffirmed its stand for temperance and "continued opposition to traffic in intoxicating liquors."

Master Arthur W. McDaniel of the state organization, addressing over 1000 members from all parts of New Hampshire, declared that a survey indicated that conditions relative to liquor traffic in this State are "constantly getting worse, while the widespread use and sale of intoxicants is directly responsible for many of our automobile mishaps."

Drinking and Relief

Welfare societies have expressed concern over the increase in drunkenness in families requiring aid from local organizations, and secondary schools of the State are facing the problem of how best to curb the liquor habit which has become rather prevalent among more advanced students.

The New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. have asserted that conditions are worse in some instances than the former days of the saloon, and that the tavern keepers licenses permit of a condition such as never could have obtained in open saloons.

State Liquor Laws

All these organizations and temperance societies have given notice of their intention to maintain an active lobby against the liquor traffic at the next session of the General Court, in the hope that if the liquor law cannot be repealed, at least the present law can be strengthened to permit of different regulations than now exist.

The State Grange, which formerly advocated a return of welfare and relief administration to local town, city and county government, also declared unequivocally against the present method of caring for the State's needy and dependent charges.

Recreation's Returns

From an infant industry of no standing or importance to one of the State's principal revenue producers is the record made by recreation under the State Development Commission in less than a decade, according to statistics given by Donald D. Tuttle, director of publicity since the bureau was organized in the first administration of Gov. John G. Winant.

"Recreational property in this State," he said, "is assessed at more than $100,000,000 at the present time, and there are more than 1100 summer residences valued approximately at $30,000,000."

Pointing out that recreation is now third in the list of businesses from which come the principal sources of the State's income, Mr. Tuttle revealed that agriculture produces $350,000,000, manufacturing industry about $325,000,000 in normal times and recreation brings in about $75,000,000 annually.

One of New Hampshire's handicaps, it was stated by Mr. Tuttle, has been the short recreational season, but this is being obviated because of the influx of visitors interested in winter sports. Mr. Tuttle gave figures indicating that notwithstanding the fact that the State has only one tenth the population of Switzerland, New Hampshire gets 50 per cent more tourists and more income than that European nation.

Statistics in the past have carried the popular belief that most of the tourist's dollar goes to hotels. "That is not so," direclared Director Tuttle. "Instead only 17.3 per cent goes to hotels, while 20.5 per cent goes to restaurants, and 26 per cent goes to retail stores."

Mill Men Blamed With Bankers For Slump in Textiles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 14—Placing the responsibility for the depression in the textile industry on the manufacturers and the bankers, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, addressing the Lowell Textile Council here today, declared, "These two factors can bring back prosperity if they increase the purchasing power through the pay envelopes of their workers.

"An increase in wages, proportionate to the increase in production provided through the medium of automatic machinery and the deplorable stretch-out system, is the only solution of the problem. The problem is not one of labor trouble. The problem is simply that the manufacturers flood the market with textile products that workers have not sufficient money to buy. They need every penny they earn to meet the bare necessities of life," he declared.

Blames Bankers More

Mr. Riviere said that the bankers, in most cases, were more to blame than the manufacturers.

"These bankers," he said," forced the employers to reduce wages, increase their machine loads and generally change conditions in the mills because the industrialists were using their money. They cared nothing for labor or the effect of such a program on the nation. All they cared for is the almighty dollar. They were not looking to the future. They centered on the present for their grabbing.

"But the manufacturers are not due for any whitewashing. They, too, thought little of their workers. They showed conclusively that their business methods were based on selfish motives. They seemed to consider only the orders they might obtain, how quickly they could turn them out, and how much profit they could make.

Unfair to Own Business

"These money grabbing manufacturers were not only unfair to their workers but they wereu nfair to their business associates. Cutthroat competition brought the wage reductions, the stretch-out and all the other evils of the industry, and when the competition had wrecked thei ndustry and forced down wages to the lowest levels, these manufacturers went to the tax boards of their respective cities and towns and declared that unless taxes were eliminated they would be forced to close their plants.

"Taxes in most cases were abated and yet the manufacturers declared that the situation was not relieved and the only remaining thing to do was to reduce wages again. These same manufacturers continued the stretch-out and speeded the automatic looms to put more products on the market which was already filled because of the lack of purchasing power.

"For the life of me I cannot understand why intelligent mill owners and bank officials cannot see that with millions unemployed and as many more receiving but a sufficient sum to keep body and soul together it is impossible to relieve the market and stabilize industry.

Should Realize Folly

"When they tried every possible means to regulate industry to increase their wealth and then left it a wreck to be called 'the victim of the depression,' I think that it is high time for them to see the folly of their ways and look to the future."

Mr. Riviere told the union representatives that the United Textile Workers of America officials and its various departments had offered their assistance in solving the problem but, in almost every case, the request was ignored.

"We want the industry back on its feet as well as the manufacturers and the city officials and town officials who hold its decline responsible for increased municipal debts. But we cannot accomplish our aims without the co-operation of the interests who insist on controlling the purchasing power and preventing progress."

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The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Concert pianist.....	Blue Room Echoes;	Organ recital.....	Darbininkas Lith-
5:15	Speaker; music.....	soloists; orchestra	Dalley's Orch.....	uanian musicale..
5:30	String ensemble.....	Framingham	Vincent Lopez and	Hits and Encores;
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.....	Teachers' chorus.	his orchestra.....	talks; records....
6:00	News; Supper Show..	"Evening Tattler".	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:15	Hawaiian music.....	News; music.....	Sport Comment....	Girls vocal trio....
6:30	News; features.....	Relay from Clipper	Football Reporter..	Talk; dance orch..
6:45	Irish Minstrels.....	Community Fedn.	Dramatic sketch	CBS vocalist.....
7:00	Will Rogers Memorial	"Sports Review"..	"Family on Tour";	News Service.....
7:15	Commission speaker.	"Popeye" sketch....	comedy; soloists..	Fisher's Orchestra.
7:30	Message of Israel:	Himber's Orchestra	Band concert; In-	Getting the News.
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise....	Strange Facts.....	dian egend.....	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	Women's Crusade....	"Your Hit Pa-	Yankee Minute	Paige's Orchestra;
8:15	NBC Symphony Orch-	rade"; Al Good-	Men; forum.....	vocal soloists....
8:30	estra, Frank Black,	man's Orchestra;	Block's Orchestra;	Johnny Johnson &
8:45	conductor; all-	soloists; trios....	vocal soloists.....	his orchestra.....
9:00	Brahms program.....	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Nino Martini, ten.;	News Service.....
9:15	Bradley Kincaid.....	vocal soloists.....	chorus; orchestra	Chicago Symphony
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Wallace	Disabled Veterans'	Orchestra concert,
9:45	program from Chi-	Beery; Capt. Ed-	Christm's Remem-	Dr. Frederick
10:00	cago: soloists and	win C. Musick;	brance Committee	Stock and Erie
10:15	specialties	John Barrymore..	program; speak-	Delamarter, con-
10:30	Enric Madriguera &	Strickland Gilli-	ers; soloists; or..	ductors, from
10:45	his orchestra.....	lan; soloists.....	Spotlight Revue....	Orchestra Hall in
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Chicago .....
11:15	Howard Lally's Orch.	Sports; records....	Disabled Veterans'	Abe Lyman's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Bernie and	Christm's Remem-	Ozzie Nelson and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	brance Committee	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Old South Church.	Temple Israel	"Freilicher Kabt-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club.....	choir and organ..	zen"; sketch.....
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	Romany Trail.....	'East Side ,Karps':
12:45	Orchestra; Masca-	cago Round Table	Relay from Rome.	dramatic sketch..
1:00	gni's "Cavalleria	'Road to Romany"	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15	Rusticana"; ensemble	gypsy music.....	with speakers;	instrumentalists:
1:30	National Youth Con-	Disabled Veterans'	soloists; music...	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	ference; talk; music	Christm's Remem-	Between Book Ends	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: Barrah	brance Committee	News Service.....	"Tales of Tibet";
2:15	Minnevitch; Rose	talks; music.....	Romantic Cycles..	explorer series..
2:30	Bampton; Don Cos-	'Vox Pop"; side-	Jose Manzanares &	"Musical Album";
2:45	sack Choir; others..	walk interviews..	So. American Or.	recorded concert.
3:00	"Your English".....	Walter Smith and	Matinee Musicale:	New York Philhar-
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra.....	string orchestra..	monic - Symphony
3:30	rymakers: music....	Temple of Song:	Hawaiian music...	orchestra, Otto
3:45	Oriental Orchestra....	a capella choir..	Adrian O'Brien....	Klemperer, con-
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	The Widow's Son,'	Special program	ductor; soloists;
4:15	Harry W. Fosdick...	dramatic sketch..	with speaker and	Schola Cantorum;
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	NBC vocalist.....	music	Lawrence Gilman,
4:45	Miners Quartet.....	Concert pianist....	Rines's Orch.; vo-	commentator ....
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	cal soloists.....	"Melodiana"; solo-
5:15	network drama.....	nade; variety....	Embassy Trio....	ists; orchestra....
5:30	Becker dog talk.....	Dream Drama.....	Terhune dog story.	Sanderson and
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.....	Himber's Orch.....	Cosmopolitans: or..	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York..	Soloists; organ....	night; orchestra..
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; nei-	Holiday sketch....	Anson Weeks's Or..	"Smiling Ed".....
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists...	Garber's Orchestra	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; soloist;	"K-7," secret serv-	Alexander Woll-	Evening service
7:15	Green's Orchestra...	ice sketch.....	cott; orchestra..	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk.....	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	News; music.....	company; orch....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour; so-	orchestra with	guest orchestra...	choir; organ....
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Leslie Howard in	Horace Heidt's
8:45	ists; vocal groups....	vocal sextet.....	Stevenson drama.	Concert Orchestra
9:00	"Life Is a Song"; so-	Rakov's Music and	Elisabeth Rethberg,	McGinley's Orch..
9:15	loists; orchestra.....	popular soloists...	soprano; symph-	News Service.....
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	ony orchestra.,	Chicago Sunday
9:45	Niela Goodelle, songs	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	Evening Club....
10:00	Sunday Evening at	Albert Spalding,	Marriage Clinic:	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's.....	violinist; symph-	dramatic sketches	his orchestra....
10:30	Continental Varieties:	ony orch., Erno	Freddie Rich's	'Notebook': variety
10:45	music	Rapee, conductor.	Penthouse Party..	Joe Sanders's Or..

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Sorcerer"; NBC Light Opera Co.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ (WJZ), Handel's "Messiah," by Drake University chorus and orchestra.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air; history—"Detroit."
3:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC (WABC), Talk, Eugene S. Vidal, Director of Air Commerce.
5:00 WBZ, Wellesley College Orchestra; chorus; Harvard trumpeters.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall; Carrie Jacobs Bond; soloists; orch.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Paris Musicals: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloists; Warnow's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist; choir.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: Grace George in "The Truth."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Address, Herbert Hoover; "The New Deal Further Explored, Including Relief," at St. Louis.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Concert Band, Frank Simon, conductor; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: Washington speaker
10:30 WAAB (WOR), Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; chorus; orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

3:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Murray Keeps Eye on Politics From His Farm in Oklahoma

BROKEN BOW, Okla.—Back in the hills of southeastern Oklahoma former Gov. William H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, most colorful of Oklahoma's chief executives, has buried himself on a backwoods farm in an attempt to escape his friends who want him to return to public life.

Friends contend that Mr. Murray, an apostle of constitutional law, is not through with politics. They believe he is waiting for the opportune time to emerge as a leader again.

Murray has had his ups and downs in politics. He was president of the state constitutional convention in 1907 but four years later was defeated for Governor. Later he was elected to Congress and then headed an expedition to Bolivia.

The South American venture ended in failure, however, and Mr. Murray returned to Oklahoma in 1929, penniless. The next year he staged his famous "bread and butter, bacon and beans" campaign to be elected Governor by the greatest majority in the state's history.

When his term ended, he and Mrs. Murray were so anxious to move to their farm that they arrived two days before the furniture and had to sleep on the floor.

The Murray farmhouse has no plumbing, electricity or telephone, and a wash basin and pitcher serve the entire family. The farm is located two miles from town, but Farmer Murray keeps in touch with national affairs. He has many visitors, and his mail runs from 30 to 50 letters a day.

Mr. Murray intimated he might wage another convention fight for the Presidency in event that popularity of the Roosevelt Administration wanes before 1936. But Murray, while predicting a tailspin for the New Deal, sees little chance for it coming so soon.

China Declared United Country Bent on Self-Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 14—The Japanese invasion of Manchoukuo will only serve to modernize and industrialize the Chinese, thus hastening the day when they will be able to cope successfully with the invaders, Frank B. Lenz, secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., declared today here.

"In Manchuria," declared Mr. Lenz, "the guarantee that China will eventually rule in that area is the 30,000,000 Chinese permanently resident there. They have the capacity to embarrass by sabotage, to exhaust, outlive, outwork and outbreed the invaders. In the long run, China will absorb and conquer the Japanese. A temporary rule of force will serve only to incite the hatred of one quarter of the world's total population."

Mr. Lenz believes that the Japanese, who have borrowed their military system from Germany, have taken a direction that inevitably will lead them to the same end that befell the Germans under their Kaiser. He believes it inconceivable that Japan has either man or money-power enough to subjugate an area so vast as China, which, in a few decades, has achieved what 20 centuries of Confucian humanitarianism and Buddhist mercy failed to accomplish.

"China," he said, "has driven Communism out of its central area, and this political philosophy no longer constitutes the military menace it did five years ago. Contrary to Western belief, China is united socially and culturally, and political disunity is more aparent than real."

Calles Quits Los Angeles For Mexico by Plane

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14 (AP)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President of Mexico, took off in a General Airways of Mexico transport plane yesterday, to return to his native land.

He was accompanied by Luis Morones, Mexican Labor Federation chief; his son, Gustave Calles, and Morones' secretary, Samuel McKelligan. He said his plans were "indefinite," but that he was going either to Mexico City or to his ranch properties at Sinaloa.

Capitalism Is Doomed, Economist Declares

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Dr. John H. Gray, former president of the American Economic Association, said today at a meeting of the people's lobby that "the capitalist system has run its course and broken down."

Of the Townsend plan, he said, "If all the existing wealth were divided equally per capita among all the people, the amount for each would be utterly insufficient."

What's Going On In the Arts

Goodspeed's Book Shop

WOODCUTS and line engravings by Thomas W. Nason are shown at Goodspeed's Book Shop, Ashburton Place. This exhibition represents some of the finest craftsmanship of this day. Mr. Nason's abilities have gained for him many an award and his prints are to be found in the most selective collections.

Viewing the exhibits at Goodspeed's one feels a strict and sound basis. Print making is exacting in its nature. The tendency today has been in the direction of a more superficial, slurring performance. So much the more significant Mr. Nason's work, in which the fine line, the delicate shading, the agreeable composition and the poetic sentiment are achieved through painstaking effort and unsparing application. Mr. Nason succeeds in imparting the feeling of the wood, the character of the metal. He achieves beautiful textures in depicting houses and trees. He conveys the differences in the landscape between winter and spring, between trees bare or covered with foliage. The lines follow their paths gently, evading any tendency toward harshness. Included in the exhibition is "The Farm Lane," a copper engraving which was awarded the John Taylor Arms prize.

City Club

An exhibition of the "Century School" of wood engravers is to be seen at the Boston City Club. Timothy Cole and many other craftsmen are represented with transcriptions of pictures by masters to the medium of wood block. Immeasurable patience was demanded of these performers who relied largely upon pictures of others for their material, merely reducing the painted image to line sequences which capture the tone, shape, composition, with astonishing accuracy. These reproductions of masterpieces, except in the case of excellent craft, were a thankless task, for the camera has been improved sufficiently to catch the image with all its subtleties. D. A.

Christmas Carols

THE Wellesley College Choir, whose conductor is Edward B. Greene, and the Harvard Glee Club, under the leadership of G. Wallace Woodworth, foregathered at Jordan Hall, last night, to celebrate the near approach of Christmas with a concert of carols. The audience was far from numerous, perhaps because it is hard to foresee how varied and enjoyable an experience a skillfully chosen and imaginatively sung carol program can prove to be, even in the, after all, inappropriate setting of a public concert hall.

Last night's concert was prefaced by two relevant chorales by Bach, from the Christmas Oratorio and the Cantata for Christmas Day, "Dazu ist erschienen der Sohn Gottes," and terminated (twice, in fact, since a delighted audience insisted upon its repetition by the exhilarating chorus, "Singet dem Herr ein neues Lied," from the same composer's Cantata 190. Between the departure from and the return to Bach, the program ranged widely in mood from the sweet unsophistication of "les Anges dans nos campagnes" to the admirably vigorous and half-humorous rusticity of "Touro-Louro-Louro"; from the exquisite tenderness of a fourteenth century Christmas cradle song to the jolly conviviality of an English Wassail song; from the serious, semi-ecclesiasted upon its repetition) by the ex-Williams's modally harmonized "This is the truth sent from above" to the pastoral lightheartedness of the Besançon carol "Shepherds! Shake off your drowsy sleep" and the sturdy joy of the French "Sing we Noel."

Additional variety was lent to the occasion by the possibility, in which the happy idea of bringing together the Harvard and Wellesley choruses resulted, of using the voices of men and women separately or in combination. In their singing of "le Miracle de Saint-Nicolas," moreover, the Harvard group used as soloists two of its members (K. E. Schevill and F. M. Watkins) with very pleasing effect.

The singing of two excellent choruses was superlative in quality, though one would reluctantly enter a mild protest against what seemed an excessive use of falsetto and somewhat mannered enunciation on the part of the Harvard singers.

Mr. Woodworth and Mr. Greene alternated as conductors and as organists. The former's good qualities are too well known to need emphasis here. Mr. Greene, however, whom the present reviewer had not previously had the pleasure of hearing, displayed, as conductor of the Wellesley choir, an easy authority, a spirit and an imagination that were wholly admirable. S. S.

Assisting Artist

By Marshall Studio

Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant (Mme. Yves Chardon)

Who Will Be Heard at the First Concert of the Season by the Chardon Quartet, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, Thursday Evening

Mississippi River Author Forced to Poetry in Bagdad

Going off to Africa to write a novel about "Ol' Man River" certainly gives an author perspective, but it also has its complications, according to Ben Lucien Burman, who was in Boston Thursday visiting the publishers of the new edition of his "Steamboat Round the Bend."

He went to Bagdad to begin it, for that seemed far enough away from the hill country where he was born and from the thousand and one details of local color which would crowd too close about him as he wrote. And later, while he was in Africa creating the gentle Doctor John and Duke and Miss Robbie and reproducing on his typewriter all the steamboat whistles and darkie melodies and alligator splashes along the Mississippi, he wrote a permanent record of himself, in verse, into the annals of Morocco. It happened like this.

Poetry via Devious Route

Having become friendly with the Court Poet—Sidi Ben Vrahim—he was having tea one afternoon with him and another friend, the brother of the Sultan. Ben Vrahim, who spoke neither English nor French, but who read English literature widely in Arabic translation, had innocently embarrassed Mr. Burman by plying him with questions about his favorite among English writers—Thomas Carlyle, and especially about that author's "Sartor Resartus," which Mr. Burman didn't remember any too well.

As the latter knew only three or four hundred words of Arabic, the lengthy, literary discussions had to be interpreted. The English was translated into French, which a native interpreter put into Arabic, and thus, at a somewhat leisurely pace, the conversation was proceeding, when Mr. Burman rashly requested his poet host to write him an example of an Arabic poem, in order to compare the general effect with verses in English.

Tit for Tat

Ben Vrahim readily acceded to the request, and then the Sultan's brother turned to the Kentuckian and said, "Now, Ben Vrahim has done his part. You write one for us in English."

Although, after a brief career as a journalist—going from Harvard University to the Boston Herald as a reporter, then as a special writer and reviewer to New York papers, where he had written Kentucky ballads for Mark Van Doren—Mr. Burman had not produced a poem of any sort for 11 years.

Frantically he searched his memory for a mountain ballad he had once written, about a feud. When this finally reached his host and the Sultan's brother, after a series of translations, from southern dialect into English, from English into French, and French into Arabic, of course it was time to go home. But it met with approval, and the Sultan had it permanently translated for his palace.

Food for the Future

"So," said Mr. Burman, "hundreds of years from now archeologists will come along and say the Moroccans were really Kentucky mountaineers."

Mrs. Burman, who is Alice Caddy and travels with him, and has grown almost as familiar with life on steamboats on the Mississippi as her husband, has illustrated "Steamboat Round the Bend" with a series of deft, lively, lithograph pencil drawings.

Picked up from her New York studio, where she had been engaged in illustrating children's books, she agreed to the disposal of their joint possessions and to a nomadic existence with five suitcases. Going down on the lower decks among the darkies, she made such excellent sketches of all types of river folk that the publishers decided to use them in the new edition.

Sings to Save Bullets

She also serves as soloist when they tramp through those parts of the hill country where strange men are likely to be killed at sight, for the natives will not hurt a woman, and, hearing a feminine voice, they keep their guns down at their sides.

Hollywood has done strange things to both of Mr. Burman's novels, but "Steamboat Round the Bend" he feels has suffered little in comparison with "Mississippi," because of the stanch ally he found in Will Rogers, who played the leading part, and who read the book when it was first published and urged the film producers to buy it. Unlike most of the movie people, who, Mr. Burman related, when interviewed, mesmerize themselves into believing their own outlandish publicity, Will was always natural and unaffected.

Would Substitute Lines

When Mr. Burman got excited about some serious distortion of the lines and told Will it was terrible, the latter would say, "Yes, I won't say it. Doctor John wouldn't say any such thing. Let's have him say this," and being about the most powerful man in Hollywood he went ahead and used some line right out of the book, or made up something appropriate himself.

It was fine getting Will's enthusiastic endorsement of his book, but what the author treasures above all else is a short note from his skipper—Capt. Dick Dichamy of the "Tennessee Belle"—on which steamer Burman is co-pilot, saying that in his estimation it's a better description of Old Man River than anything else he has read.

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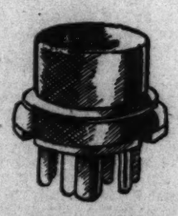

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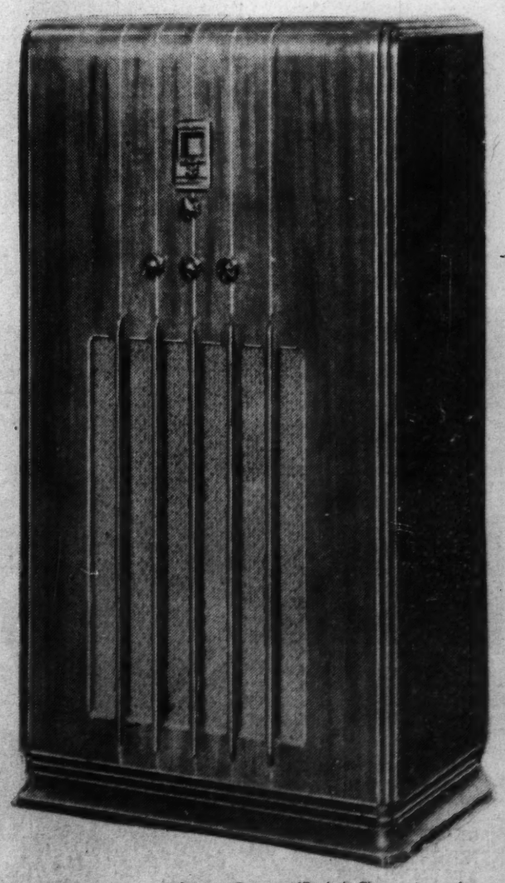

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Boston Day... Dolan, Chest, Teachers, WPA

(Continued from Page 1)

has been carried on for two weeks by numerous co-operating agencies. What form the memorial is to take has not been announced.

Teachers—Showdown As Charges Expected Monday

Educational and political circles and the general public waited with keen interest today the meeting of the Boston School Committee on Monday evening. At that time it is believed the identity of the "politician" who has been allegedly taking money from substitute teachers in return for promises to pave the way to permanent teachership may be disclosed.

The committee is expected to turn the man's name over to District Attorney William J. Foley, who will prosecute if the facts warrant it. The racketeer is said to be a man of eminence in the city. No definite statement has been made so far except that the committee will "leave no stone unturned in our efforts to bring the entire matter out in the open so that public trust and confidence in the integrity of our school officials may be upheld."

Harbinger?—Southern Scup Caught Off Shore

Perhaps they are a portent of a mild winter to come and perhaps they just got their signposts mixed up along the Atlantic fishways but two little scup were causing a good deal of comment down at Boston's Fish Pier today.

Scup are usually not caught North of Virginia. Once in a very great while they are fooled by the hot summer weather into venturing somewhere up as far as the southern part of Cape Cod. But when they travel above the Cape, that is something to discuss after the morning's catch has been brought in—especially when it is Dec. 14.

It was the Evelyn G. Sears, a Gloucester dragger, which brought the twin scups into Boston. Her Captain, Anton Sears, and many a hoary fisherman declared that the appearance of the two southern visitors, who were reversing the conventional educational process by finishing in a northern school, meant that the water was relatively mild and that the winter would be that way also.

Trawler—Stranded Craft Towed in By Coast Guard

When a motorist is stranded by faulty mechanism a good many miles from the nearest service station, he has to pay a considerable toll for being towed back for repairs. Not so the stranded fishing vessel in American waters—at least, not if it has a radio. For Uncle Sam's Coast Guard service includes free tows for stranded vessels.

Today, through seas lashed by northeast winds, the 120-foot steam trawler Cambridge was enjoying one of these tows behind the Coast Guard vessel, Mojave. The Cambridge was stranded 190 miles from Boston yesterday with a broken timing gear, which rendered her helpless.

But instead of showing anxiety or dismay, Captain G. Johansson got in touch with the Coast Guard station by radio and soon the Majove was pounding her way to the trawler's rescue. All night she sped across misty seas toward a point 40 miles southwest of Seal Island Light. At 10 o'clock this morning she sighted the Cambridge and will get her to Boston by tomorrow morning.

Survey—Remapping Of Boston Is Undertaken

In 1881 the Board of Survey of Boston started to make a complete survey of the city. The work continued for four years but was by no means completed. Today, 54 years later, the WPA will conduct such a survey and complete it in seven months.

It will cost nearly $1,000,000, and some of the data uncovered back in 1881 will probably be of use now. About 3000 acres of streets and lot lines will be surveyed, and a map showing this data will be prepared for the city. The WPA will contribute $892,726 toward the project the city will spend $42,274 for materials and 1230 persons will be given work.

Whoopee—Rides for a Nickel and Prizes for Nothing

Two New England Railroads, the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central, today launched a juvenile fare rate combined with a contest to induce more New Englanders to shop in Boston.

First, the two roads will transport up to four children, from the ages of 5 to 12, accompanied by an adult, for a round trip to Boston from anywhere on its lines at only five cents fare for each child. Thus a child could travel nearly 500 miles from Vanceboro, Maine, to Boston and back at the same price as one from Lowell who would ride only 50 miles in all.

Next, each child taken to Boston on this special reduced fare will be given a card by the conductor on which he will write his name and address, and, on the back, a 35-word statement telling whey he enjoyed the train ride. The cards will be sent to railroad headquarters and four winners, two boys and girls, will be chosen as prize winners. Neatness and cleverness of statements will determine the prize winners.

The four prize winning boys and girls will be given a free ride during the Christmas holiday on each of the three transportation services which the Boston & Maine and Maine Central offer to the traveling public. First they will be given a ride on a Boston-Maine Airways plane, meet the pilot and be given a personal inspection of the plane; next comes a ride on the two roads' streamlined train, "The Flying Yankee", and finally a trip on a new streamlined bus which will deliver the fortunate ones directly back to the doors of their own homes.

WPA—Pay Day Before Christmas Promised

All WPA workers in Massachusetts will have at least one pay day by Christmas, Clifton A. Sawyer, director of finance, promised today. Simultaneously, Mr. Sawyer asserted that no place in the State is faced with a serious WPA pay delay.

The director admitted that small groups of workers through the State have not been paid promptly under the new WPA accounting system. In Lynn, Quincy, Wakefield and Scituate the situation has been reported as serious. Mr. Sawyer said today that his department was working to clear up the delay in those places.

Under the WPA, pay rolls come twice a month. Under the ERA workers were paid once a week. These first WPA pay days have been slow because it has been difficult to get the huge machine to pay 120,000 people working efficiently. Once the system is worked out there will be no delays, Mr. Sawyer explained.

Meanwhile, Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth has asked Harry L. Hopkins, national WPA head at Washington, to substitute weekly pay days for the bi-monthly plan.

Youth—Their Relief To Relieve Rushed Workers

Relief for relief was the paradoxical situation brought to light today when it was announced that relief for 80 young men and women out of school and out of work, would bring relief to rushed workers in the department of immigration, headed by Commissioner Mary H. Ward.

The young men and women will be given work by the New Youth Administration in the immigration department during the winter months. This will ease the burden on department workers who have been working at top speed for the past two years to handle the rush of aliens seeking naturalization papers.

With these 80 youths aided, the NYA starts its first youth project in Massachusetts, outside is regular work of giving financial assistance to students in high schools and colleges. These new workers will assist aliens in filling out application papers for naturalization.

Chest—Boston Seeks $3,750,000 Goal in Drive

Boston will open its 1936 Community Fund campaign for the support of 101 social service agencies beginning Jan. 26 and running through Feb. 10, it was announced today.

A goal of $3,750,000 has been set by the executive committee of the Community Federation after a careful study of the needs of the various social agencies.

Ripley L. Dana, general chairman of the campaign, said that even this amount won't meet the needs of welfare agencies which are members of the Community Federation. "These agencies," he pointed out, "will still have to practice economies which to some extent will hamper them.

"It seems business-like to fix the goal at a figure which can be reached, even though it is less than the agencies require, than to fix the goal at a figure which, under present conditions, seems beyond the capacity of the community to provide."

Optimistic hopes for the success of the Boston campaign were seen today by early campaign reports from 133 community chest cities that contributions to privately supported social service this fall are five per cent ahead of amounts in these cities in 1934.

Boston, however, with a lower standard of giving than long established community chest cities, must realize much more than five per cent increase in contributions.

Meat—Rotch Orders 2000 Cans Confiscated

Because five persons suffered illness believed to result from eating relief canned meat furnished by the Federal Government, state WPA administrator Arthur G. Rotch today ordered that 2000 cans of such meat be confiscated.

This order affects meat distributed in Brockton, Taunton, Canton and Stoughton—the area where the complaints of bad beef were made. In giving his order, Mr. Rotch pointed out that 5,000,000 cans of meat have been furnished to needy in Massachusetts without a single complaint.

State House—Workers Are Having a Day Off

Gov. James M. Curley played Santa to State House workers today, gave them a half-day off to do their Christmas shopping. Since Saturday is only a half day anyway this meant the whole day off. This has never been done in the State House before. But it is a practice that is growing fast among business houses not directly concerned with the retailing of Christmas merchandise. Coupled with the plan of convenience to employees is the desire to encourage business recovery. The practice promises, however, to become permanently established with the State setting the ball rolling.

"The Children's Hour" would be banned if it came to Boston, Herbert L. McNary, the city censor, announced today in answer to a request from an agent negotiating for a Boston showing of the play. It has been a long-standing success in New York and has received high praise from those constituted to pass judgment on such matters. Bostonians today recalled similar bannings by censorship boards of such significant plays as Sean O'Casey's "Within the Gates" and Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude."

A reported $75,000 holdup had dwindled to about $1000 today as a Government agent joined local police in investigating the robbery of jewels and currency from a Railway Express Agency truck last night. Officials of the company were still in doubt as to how much had been lost. The holdup was one of the most daring ever carried off in Boston, it being staged on Federal Street at 9:30 in the evening and constituting the first attempt in this city to rob one of the great green trucks.

Federal Judge Rebukes Seekers of Easy Money

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—Common informers, seeking $30,510,000 from the Western Union Telegraph Company which they charged operated a chain telegram "lottery," were rebuked by Federal Judge Philip Forman yesterday for seeking easy money.

The actions were brought by William F. Zwirner of Merchantville and Andrew W. Mulligan of Camden under a 59-year-old law against gambling. By its provision an informer can collect $2000 for each offense, half to go to the county and half to the informer.

U. S. Acquired Base in 1883

The United States has had a military and naval interest in Hawaii since 1883 when America received exclusive rights at Pearl Harbor to establish a naval coaling base.

Principals in Dolan Bond Case

By a Staff Photographer

Henry E. Foley, Corporation Counsel — George R. Farnum, Special Counsel — Frederick L. Quinlan, Assistant Clerk of Court

Scene in Supreme Court as Counsel for the City of Boston Filed Bill in Equity Against Mr. Dolan, Charging Fraud in Connection With Bond Deals

Edmund L. Dolan
Former City Treasurer

Chronology of Dolan Case

For the past 13 months the so-called "Dolan Case" has played a dominant role in local politics. It has been credited with causing the revamping of investigating commissions and with precipitating a serious schism in local Democratic ranks. Path of the case from obscure rumors to actual court action is traced below:

Nov. 24, 1934. Boston Finance Commission appoints George R. Farnum, former Assistant United States Attorney General, to investigate reports of irregularities in municipal affairs, principally in connection with land-takings for the Sumner Tunnel.

Jan. 4, 1935. Petition filed in Supreme Court by Finance Commission for order requiring Mr. Dolan to appear and testify in connection with "certain bond purchases."

Jan. 5, 1935. Governor Curley, just inaugurated, makes alteration of Finance Commission membership one of his first orders of business.

Jan. 18, 1935. Mr. Farnum promises that report on Dolan bond case is nearing completion and will be submitted within a week. Governor Curley continues Finance Commission changes. Mr. Dolan is in Florida, will not appear before commission.

Jan. 25, 1935. New Finance Commission orders Mr. Farnum to drop Supreme Court move to compel Mr. Dolan to testify. Mr. Farnum resigns as Finance Commission special counsel.

Feb. 5, 1935. City Council of Boston votes to start probe. Councilor Henry L. Shattuck leads move.

Feb. 6, 1935. The Curley reorganized Finance Commission announces it will look into Dolan affair.

Feb. 12, 1935. The City Council is informed by Mayor Mansfield that more than half of the bonds purchased by Boston during the treasurership of Edmund L. Dolan were bought through two companies controlled by Mr. Dolan. (The city is reported to have bought $9,759,000 worth of bonds in that period.)

Feb. 20, 1935. Reorganized Finance Commission clears Dolan in report.

Feb. 21, 1935. Mr. Farnum says Finance Commission report is "distortion."

March 5, 1935. City Council declines to ask Finance Commission to probe Dolan deals further.

March 18, 1935. House Rules Committe hears Farnum report on Dolan case as a part of its consideration of ordering an investigation of the Curley regime in Boston. Report charges fraud in bond purchases.

Sept. 13, 1935. Mayor Mansfield charges that reorganized Finance Commission has issued some 19 unfavorable reports concerning his administration in an effort to stop his continued investigation of the Dolan bond sales.

Sept. 14, 1935. Mansfield-Curley strife flares into open. Governor Curley admits he "might have asked Mayor why he was spending so much money investigating Dolan when he had been vindicated so many times."

Sept. 15, 1935. Mayor Mansfield pledges himself to end Governor Curley's political career, as outgrowth of Dolan affair.

Sept. 26, 1935. Mr. Farnum employed by Mayor Mansfield to assist city legal department in pushing Dolan case.

Oct. 12, 1935. Reorganized Finance Commission refuses to let Mayor have its records in Dolan case.

Oct. 31, 1935. Finance Commission grants access to some Dolan data.

Dec. 14, 1935. Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel, and Mr. Farnum file bill of Equity against Dolan and six others, charging fraud in bond purchases.

Cabin Ship Race And Stunts Mark Miami Air Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 14—With the promise today of moderate winds, the eighth annual Miami all-American air maneuvers entered its closing stretch with a score of speed events scheduled.

With sunny skies reflected upon them, a second-day crowd twice that of the opening day, yesterday, watched military planes in intricate flight formations, aerobatics and speed contests despite troublesome gusty winds.

All events of the day were carried out except the Shell Trophy race. Al Williams and his comedy stunt team were added attractions that thrilled the crowd. The featured Glenn H. Curtiss Trophy event for fast cabin ships was won by Douglas Fonda, New York, averaging 161 miles per hour.

The breeze which reached 30 miles per hour at times, made doubly difficult the act of the "men on the flying trapeze," stunt trio of army fliers from Maxwell Field, Montgomery Field, Montgomery, Ala., led by Maj. Claire Chenault. A close contest between H. L. Doyle of Erie, Penna., and Larry Cook in the event for Class C planes of 550 cubic-inches or less, caused some excitement as Cook dashed into first place to win the 15-mile race, one plane in the race having been toppled over by the wind in the take-off, without injury, however, to the pilot. Parachute jumping added more thrills to the day's events.

Industrial Concerns Building in Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14—Many industrial concerns are looking toward Delaware for sites to establish new factories, with the result that the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce is receiving many inquiries regarding the situation here.

Twenty big corporations have decided to establish plants along the Delaware River near Wilmington and three new manufacturies employing 1500 men are already in operation and a fourth plant, manufacturing textiles, is under construction.

Children Taught Art Of 'Perfect Listening'

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14 (AP)—Nine thousand attentive, well-behaved youngsters jammed Convention Hall yesterday in their debut as "a perfect concert audience." For many of them the concert by the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra completed four years of training as "perfect listeners."

"America has too many 'movie manners' it must forget," said Miss Mabelle Glenn, director of music in the public schools. "You can't—at least you shouldn't—dash in and out of formal concerts. You won't if you know what they're about."

Home Declared Place To Make Highway Safe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14—Highway safety begins at home in the proper training of children, said Clinton Rogers Woodruff, director of welfare, in a radio address on Dec. 13 in behalf of the Motorists Safety Fraternity of Pennsylvania.

Angell Commends Strong Neutrality Attitude for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Sir Norman Angell, internationally known peace advocate and champion of the League of Nations, left here today for his home in England, voicing the hope that the United States Congress would leave the neutrality act just as it is and that nothing would be done to "whistle it away."

"I hope the neutrality act will be left where it is, without any reversal of the trader's risk policy," he said. "To reverse this and go back to the old policy would be a retrograde step from every point of view."

Sir Norman's support of President Roosevelt's neutrality program was voiced at a meeting of the Henri Barbusse Memorial Committee at the Pythian Auditorium last night, at which he spoke on "the new line-up of forces for war." It came during a period when newspaper reporters and editorial writers were questioning him especially with regard to the British policy regarding the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and on various features of the League of Nations.

Approves Sanctions

Sir Norman regretted that England did not announce a year ago that she would support the League Covenant. This, he said, would have meant support of Ethiopia.

While opposing war in all its forms, Sir Norman came out strongly for sanctions, voicing the view that if the nations signatory to the Covenant stood unequivocally for upholding its non-aggression provisions and if it were known beforehand they would do this, no nation would violate its pledges and resort to war, whereas those outside the League would not act aggressively against another nation simply because it would know punishment would be sure and swift.

"From Litigant to Law"

He voiced a strong plea for the same rule among nations as applies to individuals in nations; namely, that an attack on one is an attack on all, and he reiterated that the new 'political lineup' in Europe showed the bourgeois forces making common cause for liberalism and democracy against the Conservatives, who favor some form of Fascism. Sir Norman came out strongly for "transferring the settlements of the problems of the world from the litigant to the law," declaring that in this all nations and peoples should stand shoulder to shoulder, since "unity is an indispensable factor in the cause of freedom."

Conservatism Means Fascism

"Only in this way shall we win out," he said. "A new war would mean Fascism—not Socialism. The problem today is one of peace with defense. It can be solved not through national channels, but through united international action. Effective sanctions mean peace."

Sir Norman reviewed the opposition among the Conservative forces of England and France to the League of Nations, and held that their feeling against the League was linked indissolubly with their opposition to liberalism. This did not mean that they want war, he said, but, to the contrary, were for peace "with some kind of Fascism."

National Forests Prove Magnet to Tourists

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Folk who like the great outdoors are heading for the national forests in ever-growing streams.

This was made clear yesterday in the annual report of Chief Forester F. A. Silcox. Motor tourists visiting the forests totalled 41,725,001 in the fiscal year ended last June 30, as compared to 24,836,206 in the previous year.

Filing of Dolan Suit by City Marks New Step in Mayor's Drive to Break Curley Grip

Pushing relentlessly ahead with his drive to end Governor Curley's political career, Mayor Mansfield today caused a bill in equity to be filed with the Supreme Court complaining of fraud on the part of Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, and six others in city bond deals. The bill was presented by Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel for Boston, and by George R. Farnum, special counsel assisting the city legal department in preparing the case. It was signed personally by Mayor Mansfield.

The bill names Edmund L. Dolan, John F. Dever, Lawrence Costello, J. Walter Quinn, Harold B. Simpson, Robert F. Emerson, and Frederick J. Reardon.

Accounting Asked

It asks that Dolan make a true accounting to the court of all gains and profits received by him in connection with the bond transactions with Boston. It is charged that Dolan obtained this gain illegally, and that he should be ordered to pay to Boston the amount of said gains with interest. Those reputedly associated with him, the bill asks, should be made to account for their profits.

Reviewing history of the Legal Securities Corporation, the bill states that in anticipation of the election of James Michael Curley as Mayor of Boston and with the assurance of his own elevation to be treasurer of Boston, Mr. Dolan conceived a fraudulent scheme.

Alleged Scheme

"The plan," states the bill, "was to organize a company for the purpose of dealing in stocks and bonds. It was actually a corporation in which the defendant, Dolan, owned entire interest and exercised complete control. To conceal such power over the said corporation, 'straw' officers were elected by Dolan."

For the purpose of selling the bonds of the city's sinking fund, Dolan was to use political power to force their sale and to control them, says the bill. The idea was to purchase bonds at one price and sell at another. "The scheme was to make large and illicit gains for Dolan," the bill charges.

Formed in 1930

Edward J. Supple and Edward Donovan, the bill alleges, were elected officers. This was the Legal Securities Corporation, licensed to do business Jan. 22, 1930.

At a later date, the bill states, the title of the firm was changed to R. L. Emerson & Co. and J. Walter Quinn succeeded Supple as president, but control still remained in the hands of Dolan.

Fraud Alleged

"The purpose of the change," says the bill, "was to conceal fraud. Although the officers were changed they were still contiguous to E. L. Dolan & Co. All associates and confidantes knew of the fraudulent schemes."

The bill points out that Mr. Dolan, because of the prestige he enjoyed with Curley, was able to control the various boards of which he was a member. One such board was the board of sinking fund commissioners. He was able to control, as city treasurer, all municipal and trust funds of the city and "used said control," the bill charges, "for fraudulent purposes."

Bond Purchases

From 1930 to 1933, the bill asserts, the City of Boston purchased $9,759,197 worth of bonds. Of these $7,223,398 were acquired from the Legal Securities Corporation or from John F. Dever & Co.

Filing of the suit evolves from the employment in November, 1934, by the Boston Finance Commission of George R. Farnum, a Republican leader and former Assistant Attorney General of the United States. He was to investigate rumors then current that excessive profits had been made in land taken for the Sumner Traffic Tunnel.

Commission Shake-Up

During his investigation he reported suspicious circumstances in bond purchases made by the city. Public speculation regarding his discoveries were at their height on Jan. 2, when James M. Curley was inaugurated Governor. One of his first official acts was to alter membership of the Boston Finance Commission. This privilege came under his perrogatives as the state's chief executive.

This aroused a storm of protest. It was pointed out that Governor Curley had appointed Mr. Dolan as treasurer and that the two men were boon companions. Despite all protests, Governor Curley continued to change members of the Finance Commission. This resulted, in the middle of January, with the Finance Commission ordering Mr. Farnum to drop a petition filed with the Supreme Judicial Court. This petition sought an order compelling Mr. Dolan to return from Florida and testify before the Finance Commission. Mr. Farnum promptly resigned when the commission voted this order.

City Starts Inquiry

The City Council then started an investigation of the matter, but dropped it after a few weeks.

Most persons then supposed that the matter was to be forgotten. This fall, however, Mayor Mansfield suddenly exploded a bombshell in local political circles by charging that 19 reports of the Curley-reorganized Finance Commission, all adverse to his administration of Boston, had been inspired by Governor Curley in an attempt to halt an investigation of the Dolan affair which the city legal department had been secretly carrying on.

The Mayor became incensed at what he termed obstructionist tactics and employed Mr. Farnum to assist the city legal department in bringing the case into court.

Today's filing of the case in equity resulted.

Stockings Test Asked

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, yesterday asked the Bureau of Standards to test silk hosiery for any reduction in quality. Her office, making public the request, said that Mrs. Rogers had received letters from constituents complaining that poor stockings were being sold at a high price.

Festive Table Decorations

Gallant soldiers and gay ladies of tissue paper, sparkling Christmas trees in white, green, red or silver; small cherub candle holders of painted wood, intriguing Jack Horner Pies—in a range of sizes and prices from.....$1

Individual favors and unusual place cards from.....10c

Food Shop of the WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL Union
264 Boylston Street, Boston

For that lovely Christmas Gift see our

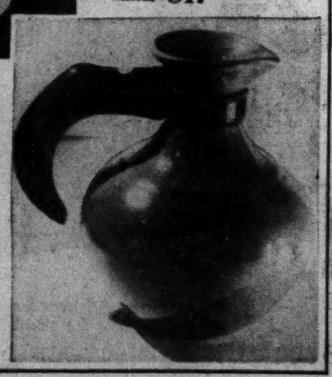
Great Dane Knitting Mills
Manufacturers of
Ladies', Men's and Boys' SWEATERS
Factory Retail Sales Room
Cor. Dedham Ave. and Webster St.
NEEDHAM, MASS.

Filene's GIFT SHOP BOSTON

Gifts for the smart home . . .

Pottery Strawberry Jar—our own importation. Ideal for holding a large bunch of flowers or for growing ivy. In typically rich colors. $1.

The ever popular Priscilla Sewing Cabinet. Plenty of room for your sewing and a rack for needles and thread. Maple, walnut or ivory finish. $1.



Franciscan Pottery from the California hills. Attractive hardwood handle—the pottery in redwood brown, flame orange, blue or white. $1.65

FILENE'S GIFT SHOP STREET FLOOR, FRANKLIN HAWLEY BLDG. WRITE OR PHONE HUBbard 4250

Tea-pot, sugar and creamer — $10 the complete set

So Smart! So Different!

Someone on your gift list would like this dainty three-piece tea set—beautifully finished in silver on copper. Ideal for the breakfast tray and for individual service. The pot holds two cupfuls. If desired, the three pieces may be nested together (one on top of the other).

Many other beautiful, inexpensive gifts.

A. Schmidt & Son
Fine Silverware and China
567 Boylston Street, Boston

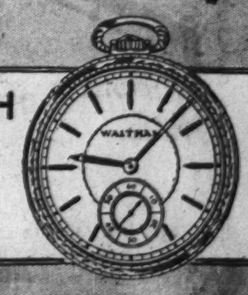
E. B. HORN CO.
Jewelers for 96 Years

REMEMBRANCE is a WATCH Word ★

Lady's HAMILTON
A popular priced Hamilton. 17 jewels. 10K filled gold, white or natural yellow. With ribbon. $37.50.
Man's HAMILTON
A new size in a wrist-conforming case. 17 jewels. 14K filled yellow gold with applied gold numeral dial. $52.50
Lady's HAMILTON
A new model . . . 17 jewels. 10K filled. White or natural yellow. With ribbon. $37.50

WALTHAM WATCH for a Man

A man will take pride in this Waltham . . . 17 jewels . . . 14K yellow gold filled case with gold figures. $25



The E. B. Horn Co.
429 WASHINGTON STREET
Near Winter Street
Boston

Mayor and Governor Urge Boston Be One Terminus Of Transatlantic Air-Mail Line

Despite their many differences over state and city politics, Governor Curley, Mayor Mansfield, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations today dropped them when Boston's aviation future was concerned and indulged in a bit of wishful thinking.

Governor Curley started the drive to induce transatlantic air service to base in Boston when he dispatched a telegram yesterday to R. Walton Moore, assistant Secretary of State, who sat in on the aviation conference of British, Irish and Canadian officials in Washington which settled some of the major problems of the transoceanic air service.

Already Partly Prepared

Said the Governor: "The City of Boston has already granted a permit for a hydroplane service between the state (Commonwealth) pier at South Boston and East Thirty-first Street (proposed American Airlines marine base), New York, the running time to be about one hour between the two points.

The Governor revealed thus to local aviation circles where the embarkation and debarkation point of American Airlines proposed amphibion service to New York would be located, a fact not definitely known previously.

Continued the Governor: "The East Boston Airport, which is the largest and most accessible in the United States, was designed with a view to the adoption at some time of a transatlantic air service and a coastal service between New England and South America. In the event that a transatlantic port is to be established in the United States, Boston has more to offer than any other section of the nation, and I believe that the port is entitled to first consideration in the establishment of an American terminus."

Aviation Circles Agree

Local aviation circles agreed that this estimate of East Boston airport's location, size and facilities was correct.

Said Mayor Mansfield:

"Boston ought to be one of the terminal ports. . . . It's not only nearer to Europe itself than any other large city but it's on the direct line of the northern course followed up to now by every transatlantic flier."

M. D. Liming, general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, confirmed points made by Mayor Mansfield in his statement. Robert Fulton, Pan American Airways official in New York, because it was the easiest thing evidently to do, agreed with most of the points made by these various officials.

Facts in the case of Boston versus other cities seemed to resolve into certain conclusions. Transatlantic service, which in all probability will be operating in 1937, must go through New York, Montreal and Harbor Grace, N. F., to satisfy demands made by the two operating nations, the United States and Great Britain, for the northern route.

If there was any way in which Boston could be cut into the trans-Atlantic service, which may go up the Hudson Valley and Lake Champlain, by way of a segment service between New York and Boston and Boston to Montreal, conceivably Boston might be one of the calling points.

The southbound transatlantic service from Montreal might pass conversely through Burlington, Vt., to Boston and New York thence to Bermuda, the Azores and Spain to London.

Boston Events

Tonight

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30. (Last day.)

Movies

TREMONT — "Village Tale," with Kay Johnson. 9:21 a. m., 12:52, 4:23, 7:54. "Gay Divorcee," 11:09 a. m., 2:40, 6:11, 9:43.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15. (Last day.)

BOSTON—Edmund Lowe in "The Great Impersonation," a romantic mystery written by E. Phillips Oppenheim. 11:33 a. m., 2:14, 4:55, 7:36, 10:17. Also "Kis Family Tree." 10:07 a. m., 12:48, 3:29, 6:10, 8:51.

EXETER — Jack Benny and Una Merkel in "It's in the Air." 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Personal Maid's Secret," with Margaret Lindsay and Warren Hull. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION—"Wings Over Ethiopia." "Mediterranean Song." "Paramount Pictorial." "Popeye Cartoon," and a comedy. "Serves You Right."

MODERN—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat." 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20. Gary Cooper in "Peter Ibbetson." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Coronado," with Johnny Downes, Jack Haley, and others. Fenway: 2:07, 4:48, 7:29, 10:10. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:14, 2:56, 5:42, 8:26. "Charlie Chan's Secret," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 12:50, 3:31, 6:12, 8:53. Paramount: 10:51 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7:03, 9:47.

UPTOWN—"The Crusades," 2:27, 5:59, 9:31. "Bad Boy." 1:17, 4:49, 8:21.

UNIVERSITY—"I Live My Life." 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "It's in the Air." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Barbary Coast." 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Bad Boy." 2, 5, 8.

FINE ARTS — Charles Boyer in "Lilom" (French). 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "Skiing in Austria."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — William Powell in "Rendezvous." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. State: 1, 4:00, 7:15, 10:20. "She Couldn't Take It," with George Raft and Joan Bennett. Orpheum: 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. State: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:55.

METROPOLITAN — Pat O'Brien, Jane Froman in "Stars Over Broadway." 11:10 a. m., 2:06, 4:46, 7:30, 10:26. Stage: "One Hour With You." Fabien Sevitsky's Orchestra.

MEMORIAL — "Mister Hobo," featuring George Arliss. 10:46 a. m., 12:59, 3:12, 5:25, 7:38, 9:51. Also "March of Time."

Music

ALLSTON ERA CONCERT — Orchestra, Thomas Gardner School, Brentwood and Athol Streets. 8.

Other Events

AMERICAN VETERANS ASSOCIATION — Annual dinner. Speakers: Hon. Richard M. Russell, Capt. Edward McE. Lewis and Charles M. Kinsolving. Hotel Statler, 7.

REPERTORY THEATER —"Merry Movies," presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Shirley Temple in "Curly Top." Mickey Mouse and Popeye cartoons. 9:45 to 6:30.

NEW ENGLAND LABOR INSTITUTE — Dinner conference. 6:30. Tomorrow: Informal conferences and speakers. 10 and 2.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Handel and Haydn Society present the "Messiah." Dr. Thompson Stone, conducting. 8.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. 2:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Song recital by Katherine Cunningham Gray. 8.

JORDAN HALL—Concert of Christmas music by the choirs of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind. 3:30.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY—Annual organ recital. Andover. 4.

BEAVER COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL—Christmas carol service by the glee club. 791 Hammond Street, Brookline. 4.

ORGAN RECITAL—Last of a series of Sunday concerts by William E. Zeuch. First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets. 4.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Talk by Albert Edward Wiggam, author, on "Who Shall Inherit America—the Strong or the Weak, the Intelligent or the Stupid?" 7:30.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS TREE PARTY—Boston Civic Marionettes at Boston Newspapermen's Unit 305, 256 Washington Street. 3.

NEWTON COMMUNITY FORUM — Address by Rabbi Edward L. Israel on "Some Social Implications of Unemployment." Newton High School auditorium, 3:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Talk by Clifton Fadiman, book critic, on "Social Dilemmas in Current American Writing." 3:30.

REPERTORY THEATER—Children's play, "The Silver Thread," by the Children's Theatre of Emerson College. 2:30.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Illustrated lecture by Dr. Charles H. Toxler on "The Land of the Aztecs." 2:30.

HOTEL STATLER—Meeting of the National League of American Pen Women. Harrison Croford, dramatic reader, and George E. Dwight, baritone. 2:30.

MONDAY CLUB—"Travels in Alaska," with motion pictures by Mrs. Stacey Southworth. Music by Weymouth High School orchestra.

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New Theater Planned For Quoddy Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Dec. 14—A new theater for the Government reservation at Quoddy has been planned by the United States Engineer Office at Eastport. Bids, have ben asked and will be opened Dec. 20. The theater will be 50 by 100 feet with a 25 foot wall, and will provide the construction crews employed upon the vast hydro-electric project a convenient place of entertainment during their leisure hours.

Eastport, the village, has a moving picture theater, but the small community is so far from where the Quoddy workers live that Lieut. Col Philip B. Fleming resolved to construct an additional theater to maintain the morale of the workers.

California Walnuts

California has 139,005 acres planted in walnuts representing an estimated total investment of $135,065,065.

MELLOW GRAINS finer textured for smoother suits

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New Hampshire Students Spend Winter in Woods

Seven live in cabins and auto trailer in midst of pines, oaks and birches —whittle expenses to the bone and work up excellent appetites — They laugh at cold and live on 30 cents a day.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 14—Seven University of New Hampshire students have found a unique way to reduce their college bills and so win an education. Today they are living here in a colony of forest cabins and a portable camp trailer.

Some three-quarters of a mile from the university campus proper, the seven New Hampshire boys have settled down to a somewhat rare, co-operative form of existence on a 25-acre woodlot owned by Prof. Karl W. Woodward, head of the department of forestry.

For their co-operation in keeping hunters off the woodlot and protecting it against the ravages of fire that might be started by a careless trespasser, Professor Woodward has extended the use of the land free to the boys, three of them students in his classes, and capable of gaining practical experience from the venture.

Wood for the Cutting

All the dead wood they care to cut for firewood is theirs, and even the opportunity of cutting such birch wood as they wish has been extended by Professor Woodward. The only provision he makes is that they give him a one-third share of the wood cut.

Back in 1931, Professor Woodward said, he conceived the idea of materially aiding forestry students by granting them these privileges in return for what they could do for him. Since that time the colony has grown rapidly, until at present there are four cabins within a pine grove area of about five acres. This year the boys built a three-room "de luxe" cabin, "the best in the colony," says Donald E. Huse, of North Sutton, one of the occupants. Equipped with electricity, radio, good kitchen, excellent stove, it is what one might call "a camper's paradise."

Make Substantial Saving

"We estimate that we will each save $200 or more this year by the experiment," was the answer given to a query on estimated expenses of the unique project.

All the cooking is done by the students, at an average cost that would make the modern housewife shudder—30 cents a day.

With the decided drop in the mercury during the past week, the boys in the "de luxe" cabin have devised a means of using auto crankcase oil as fuel. By means of a huge kettle suspended from the ceiling, the crude oil is allowed to slowly trickle into the stove. "You couldn't ask for a more satisfactory heating arrangement," according to Andrew L. Somero, New Ipswich.

One Bunks in Trailer

Finding it difficult because of lack of time and money to build another cabin, Lewis H. Moulton, Moultonboro, back from a summer's tour of Texas with his portable camp trailer, is using it to live in. So well is the trailer equipped with stove, cooking utensils, and bed, that Moulton finds it "very comfortable, even in the coldest weather."

Just now, the cabins are being lighted by the three methods indicative of man's progress in the art: oil, gas, electricity. Furniture and soapstone stoves—the most satisfactory because of heat retaining qualities—were brought from the homes of the students, as were the two colony pets, "Toots" and "Annabelle," Angora kittens.

Makes College Possible

Two of the students are working on FERA projects, and another for the university as a student janitor, and they say if it were not for their working and living under these economical conditions, a college education for them would be just a dream.

Personal interests and ambitions of the group are varied. Three of the boys are majoring in economics, one in poultry, three are specializing in forestry, and two in the general courses of the college of agriculture. In addition to Huse, Somero, and Moulton, there are Donald W. Pierce, Tamworth, A. Monroe Wilcox, Center Ossipee, William E. Dussault, Boston, Mass., and Howard A. Geddis, East Hebron.

College Students Rough It for the Winter

One of the Cabins in Which They Live in New Hampshire Woods. Left to Right—Andrew Somers, New Ipswich, N. H., and Don Huse, North Sutton, With Annabelle, One of the Pet Cats

Limited Potato Tax Urged By Rhode Island Grange

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Rhode Island State Grange yesterday adopted resolutions disapproving the potato tax be limited strictly to surplus production states.

The Grange also demanded larger crop allotments for Rhode Island potato growers. Plans for the formation of a New England agricultural conference were approved.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain ending this evening; cloudy tonight and Sunday; slight temperature change, readings about 30 to 32 decrees; fresh northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; rain on south coast tonight; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northerly winds over north portion, and fresh to strong northerly diminishing over south portion; mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	31	Minneapolis	34	34
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	36	34	New York	40	36
Denver	30	28	Norfolk	50	48
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	38	38
Jacksonville	48	48	St. Louis	36	34
Kansas City	44	44	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	52	50	Washington	42	42
Miami	56	56			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 14.
B—Minimum, Dec. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:03 p. m., height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 2:38 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

Gigantic Power Plan in Andes

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe and the United States of late, and were recently joined by another partner, Heinrich Ellinger. In New York questions are still being asked as to who will finance the bond issue which it is expected will result. In London it is whispered that the Rothschild firm may become interested.

Studied for Years

It is stated in South American mining circles that the Titicaca project has claimed the attention of Mauricio Hochschild for a number of years. About seven years ago, when Bolivia was booming, he set a staff of expert engineers to survey the undertaking and to look for the most suitable site for a power plant depending on the lake waters. Apparently, this research work led to the selection of Sorata, near the famous mountain of that name, about 12 miles from the eastern shore. Sorata, it should be added, is near Mina Matilda, a zinc property owned by Rothschild. The lake port for this mine is Carabuco.

Mining technicians seem confident that the project will be a success. London and New York magnates declare that Hochschild would not identify himself with anything of this kind unless he was certain that it would succeed. He is recognized as one of the foremost mining and general industrial experts on the west coast of South America.

It is thought that by tunneling into the lake from lower ground, a perennial source of power, from which electricity can be generated, would be available. Comparatively speaking, power is expensive in Bolivia, and it is hoped even eventually that transmission lines will render it available throughout the mining districts at figures below those now ruling. The Bolivian Power Company, one of the principal suppliers of power at the present time, is Canadian controlled.

Attract Interest

The plans for electrical smelting of tin have, naturally, attracted the interest of the government, for tin is "all in all" to Bolivia. They have also attracted interest in England, where all tin smelting is done, and in the United States, where the hopes of doing some tin smelting are always entertained. In a recent Washington inquiry it was admitted that the United States has a "political" as well as commercial interest in Bolivian tin. In other words, the supplies from Bolivia can be protected en route, while those from Malaya and Africa are more vulnerable.

According to Hochschild, hopes are entertained that it may be possible eventually to develop an electrical process which would permit the reduction to metal of concentrates of far lower grade than it is possible commercially to export, as freight charges by land and sea would be eliminated. If this were the case, he says, not only would the very expensive dressing be avoided but also the major losses experienced in the higher stages of concentration. Thus the possibility of much cheaper tin mining operation would be opened up.

The expedition from Cambridge University to study the Titicaca Basin will represent the first reconnaissance of the lake of this kind. The mission is headed by Prof. J. Stanley Gardner, a writer and lecturer on natural science. The mission will make exhaustive studies from every angle and be thoroughly equipped to conduct its investigations. The Lima Geographical Society in Peru, at a special meeting, offered every facility to the visiting delegation from England and will send at least one of its own delegates to accompany the expedition.

A special steamer will be placed at the mission's disposal on the lake, where soundings will be taken and diving bells used to take tests of the bottom.

Announcements from England indicate that the collection of data on the geological formation of the region, from the Palaeozoic era to the post-glacial Quaternary era, which dates from the emergence of the Andes Range from the sea, will be the main purpose of the mission.

Broader Studies

At the same time there will also be broader studies, as members include specialists in a wide range of research, including geographers, zoologists, botanists and pisciculturists. Therefore, in the train of the main geological problem there will be studies on the evolution of plant and animal life on the "roof of the world," with glances into the origin of that much-discussed and ever-mysterious being, the "Titicaca man," who might prove to be as old or older than the Neanderthal man and the Pithecanthropus or ape-man. Studies of existing fish, bird, animal and plant life actually existing in the Titicaca region may also serve to trace the missing link with antidiluvian fossils and shells. It is admitted in Peru that the whole Titicaca Basin so teems with problems that the six months which the mission proposes to devote to its researches may prove all too short.

But the main purpose of the mission, it is reiterated, is geological, to "prod the beginnings of time" in the Titicaca section of the Andes, believed to be one of the earliest parts of the New World. Local geologists explain that the Cordillera is composed of parallel ranges imposed on a broad and deeply eroded base. Volcanic mountains rise above a folded base of ancient sedimentary rocks which have suffered the intrusion of more recent granites and mica-schists. The primary series (sandstone) is mainly conspicuous on the eastern plateau as far north as Bolivia. Secondary rocks (conglomerates) cover most of the western plateau from Peru southward, while limestones are prominent on the eastern plateau which includes the Titicaca Basin. Naturally, the last-mentioned will form the principal study of the English university mission.

Rhode Island Mills Ask Refund of 1935 Taxes

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14 (AP)—Claiming that the assessed valuation of its properties was greatly in excess of their fair value, and that its taxes were accordingly excessive, the Esmond Mills filed a petition in Superior Court yesterday for a refund of a portion of its 1935 taxes.

The Esmond Mills this year were taxed for $39,887.58 and paid the full amount under protest.

Eagle Scouts Enact on Radio Exploits of Town and Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—Chicago Eagle Scouts are on the air. A radio series of dramatic educational skits, on alternate Saturday mornings through the winter, is sent over WBBM, with co-operation of the Columbia Broadcasting Company; most of the programs being given by the boys directly from the studio. Occasionally, the Scouts will move about town, stopping at the Traffic Court, to have a program with Judge John Gutknecht; and later at the University of Chicago to put on a dramatization of "My College," with Dean Charles W. Gilkey as the guest speaker. In the middle of each skit the Scouts will interrupt to introduce a citizen who speaks on some phase of character building.

Camping by Radio

"Exploring With a Canoe" is one of the subjects. On this day the Scouts will take the radio listeners on one of their long canoe trips, which is a favorite sport of Scouts as soon as they have learned to swim. The boys sitting at the radio dial at home will hear the swish of the waves and be able to visualize the light craft speeding through the water. They will be told of stopping at night for the camp fire, hear about the sizzling steak, and then watch the pup tents go up as the paddlers prepare for the night in the woods.

Safe Driving

"Youth Behind the Wheel" is chosen for the day when automobile driving and safe driving will be featured with Judge Gutknecht making the main comments. "Good Turns and Citizenship" will bring out a dramatization of a few scenes of King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table. The good deed done in London, years ago, which led to the origin of Scouting will have its place; and, in the midst, Judge John P. McGoorty of the Criminal Court will speak.

Scouts' Circus

Then there is the circus. No program telling about scouting would be complete without some "word stories" of the annual circus, scout officials agree. On this broadcast it is planned to have snappy sketches of what actually happens at a boy-made circus. The voices of the youngsters over the air will describe pyramid building, bicycle drills, Indian ceremonies, and wrestling. When the final scene of the circus goes on that of setting up a whole camp in record time the radio boys will give a picture of the up-shoot of the signal towers, the hasty setting up of the tents, and then the army of boys lugging in pine trees to shelter the quickly built camp.

Replacing the "Gang"

"Gangs" is the topic planned for another morning broadcast. But it is not so bad as it sounds; for the State's Attorney for Cook Country, Thomas J. Curtney, has promised to talk about the advantages of Scouting over the evils of the gang. In fact, Scouting is considered by juvenile delinquency experts to be one of the best means of getting boys interested in constructive things to do and away from gang schemes and doings.

Cabin Week Ends

"Along Our Trails," the subject of a later broadcast, is planned to tell radio listeners of a relatively new activity of the Scouts,—that of week-end and winter camping. It will take them, through radio dramatization, to the forest preserves which skirt the west side of Chicago and show them the cabins where boys spend week ends. Winter camping, too, is becoming more and more popular among Chicago Scouts, many of whom have never seen a summer camp, but do have money enough to get to the edge of the city for an over-night trip.

Students Above Reproof

Charles Salter, chief of police on the University of Louisville campus for the last five years, has never had to reprimand a student.

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So few hostesses have all the silver flatware they would like to own, that a decision to add to their sets for Christmas is very likely to be the most successful gift you could make. There are countless pieces that may be chosen to enlarge present sets—matching them to her own pattern, of course. Or a new service may be started with as few or as many pieces as you wish. The patterns sketched at the left are but a few of many.

The tall candle sticks in a stately Early American design are $10 a pair . . . The bowl, of excellent weight, with interesting side handles, is $20 . . . An after-dinner coffee set of Colonial design, its pot topped with a pineapple, the symbol of hospitality, priced at $50 complete . . . The graceful vase is $8.50 in 7" and $13.50 in 9½" height . . . A tray for crackers or muffins, at $7.50, has a glass jar for marmalade or jam, with sterling cover and spoon, $5.

Sugar bowl and cream pitcher, $10 for the two, with a tray at $5 . . Compote, standing 6" high, $5 . . 9½" sandwich tray with pierced border, $10 . . Water pitcher, beautifully simple in design, $32 . . Sauce boat with wooden handle, $10

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Stanford Leads the Pacific Coast With Three All-Stars

Pacific Coast All-Star Football Team for 1935

Position	Player	College
Left end	James H. Moscrip '36	Stanford
Left tackle	Laurence H. Lutz '36	California
Left guard	Max J. Starcevich '36	Washington
Center	Sherman Chavoor '37	U. C. L. A.
Right guard	Ross Carter '36	Oregon
Right tackle	Robert O. Reynolds '36	Stanford
Right end	John R. Brittingham '36	California
Quarterback	Edward V. Goddard '37	Wash. State
Left halfback	Charles F. Cheshire '36	U. C. L. A.
Right halfback	Byron Haines '37	Washington
Fullback	Robert H. Grayson '36	Stanford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 14—While five games remain to be played by Pacific Coast Conference elevens, the last strictly Conference game was played last week end, Washington defeating Southern California, 6 to 2. It is now possible, therefore, to select the all-star team for 1935, as the Conference games chiefly are considered in judging comparative performances.

Three teams tied for the title, Stanford, California and University of California at Los Angeles, so it is not advisable to give Stanford the five places it earned with an exclusive title last year. The Indians must be content with three places, while California, U. C. L. A. and Washington get two each. Washington State and Oregon also step into the honor lineup.

For the third consecutive season Stanford places James Moscrip at end and Bobby Grayson at fullback. This is probably a record of some kind for any college in any conference, to have two men so consistently outstanding season after season. They are almost unanimous choices. Stanford also placed Robert Reynolds at tackle for the second consecutive season.

Moscrip and Grayson are both All-Americas, and Reynolds is close to this classification. In addition to the other functions of ends, at which he is equal to the best, Moscrip is one of the best field-goal and after-point kickers the game has produced in many years. He won by kicking no less than three games this season and in two of them the points coming off his toe were the only ones scored by either side.

With Moscrip is placed Jack Brittingham of California, a rugged and aggressive end, fast in covering the field and skilled at pass-catching. Keith Topping of Stanford and Henry Sparks of California, the latter a place kicker like Moscrip, were among the best in the league. Other fine ends were Bob McChesney, of U. C. L. A., Paul Bates, of Washington State, Gene Hibbs and Bill Gaisford, of Southern California, Norman Iverson, of Idaho, Stanley Riordan, of Oregon, J. P. Casserly, of Oregon State, and Louis Hartzell, of Montana. The Conference produced a bumper crop of talented wingmen.

At tackle Reynolds is the standout, being a conspicuous unit of the great Stanford line which held Conference opponents to seven points in five games. At the other post is Larry Lutz, considered by many the equal of Reynolds. Lutz was the strong point in the California line, making holes for the Golden Bear backs. U. C. L. A. nominated a contender in Sam Sawisky, while Max Belko, of Southern California, Charles Bond, of Washington, John Bley, of Washington State, Robert McCue, of Idaho, and Del Bjork, of Oregon, also drew praise for their performances.

Guard awards go to Max Starcevich of Washington and Ross Carter of Oregon, brilliant interferers and stanch defensive players. Some preferred Larry Rouble of Stanford and Conrad Tenney of California. Earl Sargent was nominated by U. C. L. A., Stanley McClurg by Oregon State, Noys and Sullivan by Montana, and Tony Amato by Oregon.

There was a close argument for center between Sherman Chavoor of U. C. L. A. and Wes Muller of Stanford, but places must be made for the Bruins and Muller must give. Other fine centers were Robert Herwig of California, Elmer Erickse of Washington, Stanley Smith of Washington State, Gil Kuhn of South California and Ken Deming of Oregon State.

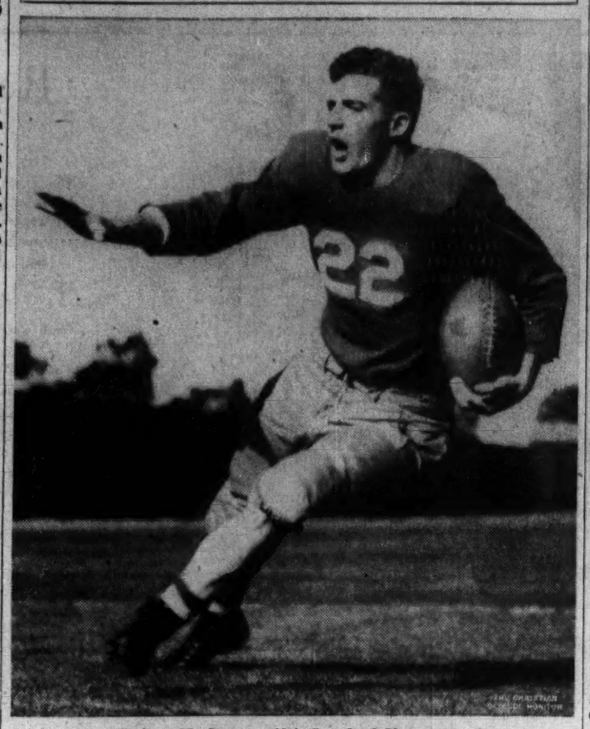
Cheshire and Haines

For the second season Edward Goddard of Washington State is placed at quarterback, not only because of his clever generalship and ability to evoke co-operation, but because of his rugged defensive play and his agile open-field running and passing. Elmer Logg of Washington, Davis of Southern California and Bill Paulman of Stanford were close rivals, as was also Johnny Meek of California. The Bears displayed another fine pilot in Al Thorell, while U. C. L. A. was satisfied with Bill Murphy, and Idaho claimed Russell Honsowetz was one of the best forward passers.

Halfback posts got to Charles Cheshire of U. C. L. A., and Byron Haines of Washington, brilliant ball-runners, reliable ground-gainers and clever in versatile roles. U. C. L. A. showed another good halfback in Fred Funk, and Washington in Jim Cain. California made good use of the talents of Floyd Blower and Bob Fowler in the championship games, and Stanford displayed one of the best blocking backs in Robert Hamilton. Levi McCormack was a noted pass-catcher for Washington State, Theron Ward and all-around star for Idaho, and Oregon gave a lot of work to Frank Goodin, while Popovich was the best scorer for Montana. Joe Gray and Maynard Schultz were touchdown gleaners for Oregon State.

Grayson at fullback has no peer in the Coast region. His power in direct thrusts at the line and his ability in shaking off tacklers in the open made him one of the leading scorers of the Conference. On defense he was a formidable barrier, and he was also a faithful blocker for other runners. Ted Key of U. C. L. A. might have been his best second, except for disqualification due to playing under an assumed name. Ed Nowogroski was a powerful line-smasher for Washington; Cliff Propst for Southern California and Jack Howard for California. The best fullback at Oregon was Frank Michek; at Montana, Paul Szakach; at Oregon State, Elmer Kolberg, and at Washington State, Rodger Dougherty, and a splendid group they were.

One of the Greatest



Robert H. Grayson '36, Stanford University

College Basketball Results

Augustana 27, Gustav. Adolphus 25.
Bowling Green 33, Findlay 26.
Capital 53, Franklin 27.
Coe 36, St. Olaf 23.
Cornell 54, Toronto 29.
Denver 38, Drake 29.
Hobart 28, Western Ontario 23.
Iowa State 26, Grinnell 22.
Ithaca 36, Bloomsburg 35.
Kansas State 51, Colorado C. 36.
Long Island 60, Dickinson 25.
Loyola 35, Tonson Teachers 21.
Marietta 46, Fairmount 21.
North Dakota 29, Jamestown 28.
Northwestern 38, Pittsburgh 30.
Southern California 28, Oklahoma 27.
Springfield 27, Pratt 20.
St. John's 35, St. Cloud T. 31.
St. John's 48, Savage 12.
St. Michaels 36, Plattsburg T. 19.
Stroudsburg 42, Wesleyan 32.
Union 55, Vermont 27.
Wash. and Jeff. 46, Thiel 33.
Williams 41, Rensselaer 32.
Wittenberg 44, Georgetown (Ky.) 35.

Winter Olympics Entry List Closes

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Dec. 14

TWENTY-EIGHT nations, represented by 1000 athletes, filed entries for the winter Olympic Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the Olympic committee announced today. Entries closed at midnight last night.

The entry list is the largest in the history of the winter Olympics. Greece, Australia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Spain and Liechtenstein will compete for the first time.

The United States will participate in all divisions except the military ski patrol and curling.

Princeton Athletics Operated at a Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14—The annual financial report of the Princeton Athletic Association, released recently by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics, reveals that Princeton's intercollegiate sports program was operated at a loss of $16,445.51 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. The accumulated deficit of the Princeton A. A. is now $177,390.

Expenditures were held to $262,090, a figure as low as can be reached without curtailment of the sports program, yet the receipts failed to offset the outgo when they dwindled to $245,645.

Hockey and basketball returns fell off more than half. Football brought in a profit of $116,979, but this figure was 13 per cent less than in 1933.

Track joined football as a paying sport, as a result of the invitation track meet in June. However, the expenses of the meet and the trip to England for the Oxford-Cambridge, Princeton-Cornell track meet reduced the profit to $4497.

The athletic association deficit has been accumulating since the year 1930-31. Surpluses of previous years had erased an expenditure of $140,000, incurred in 1925 for the resurfacing of Palmer Stadium and had left a favorable balance of $20,097 at the end of the 1929-30 year.

This balance was wiped out by mounting annual deficits which reached a peak of $98,952 in 1931-32. The high point in the accumulated deficit was reached in 1932-33 at $185,471. In 1933-34 a profit of $24,527 reduced the deficit to $160,944.

Adjourned Game Is Drawn

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14 (AP)—The twenty-ninth game of the match for the chess championship of the world, which was adjourned Thursday night, was played to finish in a draw yesterday after 50 moves. Dr. Alekhine's slight advantage was insufficient to force a win and he abandoned the attempt after 10 additional moves. Dr. Euwe, therefore, still leads by one point and his score has reached a total of 15. He can no longer lose the match, but in order to gain the world title, Dr. Euwe must either draw or win the thirtieth and final game. This has been scheduled for tomorrow night. Dr. Alekhine has one more chance to keep the championship by an eleventh-hour victory.

Prim Sent to Minneapolis

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Philadelphia Phillies announced yesterday Ray Prim, left-hand pitcher, has been turned over to Minneapolis of the American Association in part payment for Shortstop Leo Norris, purchased in September. Prim came to the Phils in midseason last summer from Albany in a deal by which the International Leaguers got Pitcher Roy Hanson.

Giants Will Try Marberry

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Fred (Firpo) Marberry, for many years the best relief pitcher in the American League, is going to get a trial with the Giants next season. Bill Terry signed him yesterday. Released by Detroit last season, Marberry tried umpiring in the American League, but resigned. Marberry pitched many years at Washington.

Benge Pleased With Trade

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 14 (AP)—Ray Benge, veteran National League baseball pitcher, said he was "greatly pleased" when informed he had been traded by the Brooklyn Dodgers to the Boston Braves. "I never was entirely satisfied at Brooklyn, but I am tickled over the prospects of getting to play with Boston under Bill McKechnie," he said.

Miami Biltmore Open Golf

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 14 (AP)—One ace golfer after another, polishing strokes for today's start of the sixth annual $10,000 Miami Biltmore open here, strove unsuccessfully to beat par yesterday. Only Jimmy Thomson, the steady professional from Ridgewood, N. J., managed to better standard figures in the day's practice rounds over the tough, wind-swept course.

Western Golf Dates for 1936

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The 1935 western open golf tournament will be held at the Davenport (Ia.) Country Club June 19-21, directors of the Western Golf Association announced last night. The western amateur tournament was allotted to the Happy Hollow Club, Omaha, Neb., July 13-19.

Athletic Ability To Be Recognized By Southeastern

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Southeastern Conference voted overwhelmingly yesterday to recognize athletic ability in the assignment of financial aid to students. The move was generally interpreted as removing a "sub rosa" practice and was heralded as a progressive step in behalf of deserving athletes.

Eleven of the 13 Conference members voted in favor of the amendment to the bylaws placing athletes in the same category with other students regarding scholarships and financial assistance.

"Athletic ability," the amendment said, "should receive consideration in determining student values and in the assignment of scholarships, loans and opportunities for remunerative work, with the understanding that such assistance shall never be granted primarily as a reward for athletic services."

Limit Amount of Aid

The amendment provided further that such aid was not to exceed in amount the "legitimate expense" of attending the institution as represented by tuition, fees, books, board and lodging.

"A regular faculty committee," the amendment stated, "must grant the assistance and the records of such aid must be open to the inspection of the administrative officers of the institution and officers of the Southeastern Conference.

"Athletes must be held to the same scholastic requirements that have been established by the member institutions for other scholarships."

Dr. L. C. Glenn, faculty chairman of athletics at Vanderbilt University, made the only dissenting vote and later said he had no comment. Vice Chancellor B. F. Finney of the University of the South (Sewanee) did not vote.

A Constructive Step

Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida and head of the Conference, said adoption of the proposal regarding athletes was "a constructive step," adding:

"It is a great improvement over conditions that existed in the past. It is the very thing I've been working toward."

Herman J. Stegeman, director of athletics at the University of Georgia, said the move simply did away with an activity that was general with many schools of the country and eliminated a "sub rosa" practice.

Members of the Conference are: Alabama, Auburn, Florida, Georgia Tech, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana State, Mississippi State, Mississippi, Sewanee, Tennessee, Tulane and Vanderbilt.

Austrian Winter Sports Season Opens Dec. 25

By a Staff Writer

The winter sports season in Austria opens on Dec. 25 with ski races on Zugspitze Mountain, Reutte; an ice hockey tournament at Semmering and ski jumping at Seefeld. Outstanding events of the 1935-36 season will follow the IV Winter Olympics, which take place at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Germany, from Feb. 6 to 16.

Important events in Austria will be the downhill and slalom races of the International Ski Federation at Innsbruck, Feb. 21 and 22. On the first day there will be downhill races for men and women competitors on the new ski run. The following day the slalom races for men and women competitors will be held.

Other feature events follow:

Jan. 7-8—Austrian championship in figure skating for men, women and pairs. Participation of world champion, Karl Schäfer.

Feb. 19-20—Championship of the Tyrol in skating and ice hockey, and matches between teams of different nations; 22—International bobsleigh races at Semmering; 23—International ski jumping on the Berg Izel, Innsbruck; 24—International downhill ski race from Glungezer Mountain, 10 miles long, altitude drop 7300 feet, Innsbruck and Hall.

Jack Kasley Breaks Breaststroke Mark

By the Associated Press

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 14

JACK KASLEY, Western Conference and intercollegiate breaststroke champion, swimming the new "butterfly" stroke, bettered the American short course record for the 100 yards by a full second last night in an Olympic benefit meet conducted by the University of Michigan.

Kasley was clocked in 1m. 3.5s. The recognized record for the distance over the short course is 1m. 4.5s., set by John Higgins, of Olneyville, R. I., and was listed at the recent meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

A freshman four swam the 200-yard relay in 1m. 33.7s., which was 1.1 seconds better than the New York Athletic Club's American record of 1m. 34.8s., set in 1931. The United States collegiate mark set by a Yale team in the same year is 1m. 35.5s.

The team consisted of Dave Holmes and Wally Tomski, Detroit; Bill Farnsworth, Buffalo, and Ed Kirar, a University of Michigan student who transferred from Wisconsin. The Wolverine yearlings' achievement will not be eligible for official recognition.

U. S. Indoor Tennis Events Combined; Two-Week Schedule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Emboldened by the success of the combined outdoor national singles championships, the United States Lawn Tennis Association has decided to combine the indoor championships also. This will be even more complicated than at Forest Hills, as both singles and doubles will be on the schedule, in place of singles only.

To fit in with the winter circuit, the dates have been fixed for the two weeks beginning Feb. 29, and running to March 10. This follows the Canadian championships, and precedes the opening of the outdoor season at Bermuda, which begins on March 16.

The Seventh Regiment Armory will again be the place for the tourney, and arrangements have been made to play the more important games of the series in the evening, beginning with the semi-finals in all five groups.

The dates for the closing of entries and for the draw will be announced early next month.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, the largest and most important of the various sectional associations, which has played a great part in bringing about the innovations which have done so much for tennis in recent years, including the eight week rule, the amateur rule, and the development of Forest Hills, will be held at Hotel Vanderbilt, Jan. 3, at 8 p. m.

The eastern championship, New York State championships, New Jersey State championships, and the East-West matches will be assigned to clubs.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	7	0	5	24	21	14
Syracuse	7	1	3	41	28	15
Buffalo	5	2	5	22	22	12
Rochester	2	0	8	23	34	4
Western Division						
Detroit	8	2	2	36	23	17
Cleveland	6	0	6	26	28	12
Windsor	4	3	7	32	39	11
Pittsburgh	4	0	7	29	38	8

Result Dec. 13

Syracuse 7, Windsor 2.

College Hockey Results

Brown 7, M. I. T. 3.
Dartmouth 8, Berlin H. C. 3.
McGill 10, Yale 0.

James Caras Leads In World Billiards; Beats Bennie Allen

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
James Caras, Wilmington	4	0	13	56
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	3	0	5	65
George Kelly, Philadelphia	3	0	9	55
William Mosconi, Philadelphia	2	1	9	46
Frank Taberski, Schnectady	1	2	28	40
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	1	2	48	40
Joseph Procita, Gloversville	1	2	23	56
Charles Seaback, Astoria	1	3	23	51
Marcel Camp, Detroit	1	3	19	44
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	0	4	..	28

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 — James Caras of Wilmington, Del., went into the lead in the world pocket billiards championship at Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday, when he won his fourth successive victory, by defeating Bennie Allen, Kansas City, former champion, 125 to 96. Caras, who has improved in his play with each successive game, required only 13 innings. As usual with him, he trailed for the first half of the game, but after the intermission, when the score was 78 to 35 in favor of Allen, he scored a run of 51 in the seventh inning, and followed with another of 27. Allen made a high run of 41, his best in the tourney.

Marcel Camp, the young Detroiter, who is making his first appearance in championship play in this tournament, scored his initial victory in the first game of the day, defeating Pasquale Natalie, 125 to 92, in 19 innings. He improved his high run by making 44, with Natalie running 21 for his best.

The other two leaders, Erwin Rudolph and George Kelly, did not play yesterday, so, though still unbeaten, they are a match behind Caras.

Two more players won their initial games of the tourney yesterday evening, when Charles Seaback defeated William Mosconi, the new star of the game, 125 to 90 in 22 innings, and Joseph Procita disposed of the old-time champion, Frank Taberski, 125 to 56 in 23 innings. Both battles were closely fought, but a run of 51 for Seaback in the twentieth inning brought him into the lead, and he ran out three innings later. Procita led all the way against Taberski but careful safety play by the veteran held the game for a dozen innings after the leader reached 100, with his high run of 34. Taberski's best came at the end, when he ran 29 in an effort to overcome the big margin.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer

CANADA'S Olympic hockey team, according to the roster list, has 13 players from three cities. It will be something along the line of an all-star aggregation. Seven of the players are from Port Arthur Bear Cats, western Canada senior titlist and finalists with Halifax Wolverines in the Allan Cup contest of 1935. Wolverines, Allan Cup holders, will supply four players and Montreal Royals, eastern finalists, will contribute two.

With training completed it is expected that the team will play exhibition games in Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Halifax. The team will sail Jan. 17 in the Duchess of Athol from Halifax.

♦ ♦ ♦

Frank Shaughnessy Jr., son of the manager of the Montreal baseball team in the International League, will not have to leave his hotel clerk job to join the American Olympic hockey team until time to sail. His ability as a forward and defenseman is recognized, and he does not need to try out for the team. Young Shaughnessy, who was born at Roanoke, Va., played the seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35 with McGill University, and now plays for Victorias of Montreal.

Sporting Around the Hub

Ramblers Meet Cubs in the Garden Tonight

THE Philadelphia Ramblers, with the greatest forward line in minor-league hockey in their ranks, make their long-awaited appearance at the Boston Garden tonight. They meet the Boston Cubs in a Canadian-American Hockey League game which promises to be chuck full of action.

This Ramblers team has dominated the first quarter of the Canadian-American League campaign, racing through 11 games, with nine victories and only two defeats and scoring 41 goals to opponents' 14. The team includes five players who are to wear New York Rangers major-league uniforms next year, and hockey men throughout the East are convinced that the first line of the Colville brothers and Alex Shibicky is good enough now to make any National League team.

Local fans have read of the marvelous exploits of this Philadelphia team this year, the great stick handling of the Colville brothers-Shibicky line, the hard-hitting defense play of Joe Cooper and Babe Pratt, a couple of 190-pound huskies who stand 6ft. 2in., and the superb goal guarding of Bert Gardiner, who is the outstanding minor-league goaler of the new hockey season to the first quarter-season point. Tonight, thousands of hockey fans from all over New England will flock to the Garden to see the youngsters, and to see for themselves if the Ramblers are as clever as word painted.

♦ ♦ ♦

High in Scoring Race—In the last statistics issued by the Can-Am Hockey League, the three Ramblers—Neil and Mac Colville and Shibicky—took three of the four top scoring places, and they have headed an attack this year which in the first 11 games, only two of which they lost, scored 41 goals while holding opponents to 14. They are only youngsters, too, Neil Colville, the center, and Shibicky, the left winger, being 21 years of age, and MacColville, the right winger, being 19, a younger line than the average American college first line, and they admittedly should be in the majors now.

These three lads skate like fury every minute they are on the ice. They continually are on the puck, and their combination play, almost identical with that of the Rangers, is as pretty to watch as was the play of Frank Boucher, Bill and Bunny Cook, the Rangers' great first line when they were in their prime. Mac Colville weighs 160 pounds and is 5ft. 8in. tall. His brother Neil has reached his full growth of 5ft. 11in. and 185 pounds. They have played together for years, starting out with the Edmonton Capitols in 1931-32, and playing the following three years with the Edmonton Maple Leaf Midgets, the Edmonton Poolers and the Edmonton Athletic Club. They were teammates a year ago, along with Shibicky on the famous New York Crescents amateur team.

Shibicky is a big lad, weighing 175 pounds and ruggedly built. He played his amateur hockey with Winnipeg Columbus Club and the Selkirk Juniors before joining the Crescents a year ago. Shibicky is a great wing man, has a fine shot and is big enough to stand the heaviest action along the boards.

♦ ♦ ♦

Skaters' Frolic Tonight—Followers of that beautiful winter sport—figure skating—will flock to the Boston Arena tonight for the first all-skating carnival of the 1935-36 season. There will be skating in costume, clowns, costume competition, speciality dances, skating races, fancy skating and general skating galore.

Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester and New York, eight times national champion, Polly Blodgett of Brookline, national junior champion, Roger Turner, Joan Tozzer, former novice champion who is now 14 years of age, will be among the featured skaters at the Arena tonight.

♦ ♦ ♦

Here and There—In the Commercial Hockey Lague games played at the Arena last night, the Shawmut Indians won a close victory over the Boston Globe team, 3 to 2, breaking a tie in the last 20 seconds of play . . . Clarendon H. C. won the opening game, defeating the Monitor A. C., 3 to 1 . . . The other games resulted in victories for Boston Maroons, 7 to 2, over Spaulding Moss, and for Jackson-Curtis, 2 to 0, over the Owl Hockey Club.

♦ ♦ ♦

Coach Wayland Vaughan of the Boston University hockey team took a picked squad of players to Princeton last night where they will meet the Tigers late this afternoon . . . The Tigers are coached by Dick Vaughan, Wayland's brother . . . They are former Andover and Yale hockey stars . . . Last year Princeton, under another coach, defeated B. U. and the Terriers are anxious to even the score . . . The Harvard swimming team will compete against an alumni team at the Harvard indoor athletic building tonight.

♦ ♦ ♦

Massachusetts Technology's advisory council on athletics has awarded a straight "T" to Henry Guerke '37 of Somerville, who is captain-elect of the cross-country team . . . Guerke is also a two-miler on the track squad . . . Harvard's boxers won every bout at Massachusetts Tech's Hangar Gym last night . . . Tufts meets Brown in basketball tonight at Medford.

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One View of a Stratosphere Flight

READING of the magnificent flight of Captains Stevens and Anderson, who soared in Explorer II fourteen miles high from a hole in the Black Hills, I am reminded of the start of Commander Settle's stratosphere attempt from Soldier Field—and of a certain lady.

* * *

THE DETAIL OF immediate preparation for stratosphere flights is stupendous. When we spectators began to occupy the stadium, the sun was shining; it was eight o'clock of a daylight saving evening. The northern end of the field was covered with a white tarpaulin, and upon it, in an unimpressive sprawl, lay the fabric of the largest balloon until then constructed. We heard statistics later—two and a half acres of cloth. Soldiers leaned upon their rifles in a protective cordon around it. From underneath its limp flatness, a hydrogen tube squirmed away; split into smaller tubes and connected finally, in a spray of tiny pipes, to steel hydrogen bottles racked up like cordwood. About and over all this paraphernalia swarmed dozens of workmen in monkey suits and tennis sneakers. What were they doing? So far as the layman could tell, just running around.

"Well," said a woman beside me, "it doesn't look like they'd take off by nine o'clock. Where's the gondola? It isn't even in sight yet. I could have had another half-hour on my ironing."

Her husband bought her a bag of peanuts from a passing boy. "The housework will keep," he philosophized. "Stratosphere flights don't happen every day. We'll have a good view of everything." He produced a pair of binoculars and peered through them.

* * *

THE RUNNING AROUND continued. Another body of military marched into view, deployed about the "tarp" and stood at ease. A man got to his hands and knees, crawled carefully to the center of the balloon and inspected the metal valve that would presently ride on the very top of the bag. That was the valve, incidentally, which was to cause Commander Settle's descent, some hours later, in a railroad yard at 14th and Canal Streets; but at the moment it appeared satisfactory. The mechanic crawled back off the fabric and resumed his shoes, being roundly applauded by the crowd. The stands had begun to fill up; it was nine o'clock.

There was a speakers' stand to the north, behind the Museum; dignitaries began to assemble there. "Who are those people?" asked the woman on my left.

Her husband looked through the binoculars. "It's too dark," he said. "There's an army officer and his party. A dozen civilians. There's a navy man—wonder if that's Settle."

Someone in the crowd pointed elsewhere onto the field. Heads turned, voices buzzed. A tall, loose-gaited man shambled southward through the grounds and a crackle of applause ran with him. His bushy hair waved about his face; he smiled, waved acknowledgment to the crowd. Professor Piccard, looking just like his pictures, only pleasanter. "Is he going to fly?" asked the woman.

"No. He must be here as an adviser. He's the chap that started all this, you know." Professor Piccard returned, still waving, still empty handed. Seemingly he, too, had caught the fever for running around.

* * *

THIS, OF COURSE, was only the layman's view, for things had been happening. Some invisible preparations had been completed, for there came a tremendous sigh, then a growing roar from the hydrogen tube, and a greater roar from the crowd. Inflation had begun! We watched intently the shapeless pancake before us; after the roaring had continued for a few minutes, we fancied we could see a slight fullness near its center.

Someone turned on the public address system and tested it—"One, two, three," he said, and turned it off. Again the crowd applauded. Army men wheeled searchlights into place and shot their light upon the scene. Newspaper photographers had discovered Professor Piccard; they clustered around him, flash bulbs winking silently in the gloom. He stood with a navy man. "That must be Settle," said the woman.

* * *

SPEECHMAKING BEGAN. THE speakers' stand was filled. Settle took the microphone and, in a suave baritone voice, addressed us. The wind, he said, was now about eight miles an hour; for his purpose, it should be not more than four. For that reason, he was halting the inflation; the wind was dropping, and he estimated that the work might resume in another hour. The crowd moaned disappointment. It was nine-thirty.

"Just think," said the woman. "All the things around the house that I could have been doing. I hardly got started on the ironing. Why, I venture to say they won't get away before midnight!"

"It is getting late," admitted her husband. "And I have to go to the office as usual tomorrow. Oh, well—we're here, and it's the sight of a lifetime. Have some peanuts?"

"I'm going to take a nap," said his wife, and laid her head against him. "Wake me if anything happens."

As the Commander had promised, soon after ten o'clock we heard again the roar of hydrogen from the steel bottles, and the soldiers ringed around the balloon grasped the mooring lines. There was no need to do so yet, for the balloon lay about as flat as ever; but the army has learned to be prepared.

Then a little cheer ran through the restive crowd. The balloon shifted, shook itself, and a little bubble of gas ran to the center and stopped. The fabric humped itself, and the dog-house release valve leaned crazily to one side. Again the gas line roared.

* * *

SPEECHES CONTINUED; THE crowd gave half-hearted attention, being more intent upon the airship. Now it had an even bulge, like a saucer turned upside down. Again it shifted, sprang upward a trifle; now we could clearly discern the scalloped cloth pasted around it to accommodate the ropes.

Here, at last, came the gondola, being wheeled along on a cart. We had seen photographs of it a dozen times, but here was the reality.

"Wake up," said the man. "Here comes something."

The woman roused and peered around. The balloon was now like a white derby hat. She looked at it indifferently, her eyes confused with sleep. "My feet are tired," she remarked, and went back to sleep immediately.

* * *

BY NOW THE men on the hand lines had real work to do. The balloon had lost its inertness; the top was rounded full, and the mooring lines were taut. It rose to the height of a three-story building; higher, higher. It was not like the balloons of county fairs—there was so much slack below the bulge in the top where the gas was! That, we had learned from the papers, was to allow for the tremendous expansion that occurred in the reduced air pressure at great altitude. The balloon rose now as high as a twenty-story building, and hung motionless, the searchlights painting it white against the black sky.

Men wheeled the gondola into position and began to lash on the safety ring. It was now twelve-thirty; in our ignorance, we imagined that the ascent would occur in perhaps fifteen minutes. Riggers came and tied elaborate knots, lashing the end afterwards. A man wearing earphones dived into the porthole of the gondola, dived out, dived in again. Settle dived in, dived out. People passed objects in through the hatch. The riggers finished. Still the ship did not fly; it remained to be balanced. Men ran for sandbags.

* * *

IT WAS ABOUT three o'clock. The command "Up Ship" was imminent, for at last all detail had been accomplished. One by one the ground lines had been dropped, slithering deliberately to the "tarp" below. The American flag and the National Geographic Society emblem fluttered aloft in the rigging. Settle had made his final remarks, and was aboard. A hush came over the crowd, for all that held the great craft to earth was its own balance, and the few hands that clutched the gondola.

"Wake up," said the man, earnestly. "The time has come."

The woman roused, blinked her eyes open. She looked down at the floor of the stadium where the balloon, when she had last seen it, had resembled a derby hat. It was no longer there; her gaze rose, reluctantly foot by foot, until at last she identified that white immensity that reared itself, motionless and aloof, in the calcium of the searchlights. Two and a half acres of fabric, overpowering, unbelievably huge, poised for the high frontier.

"Oo-ooh!" she said as she tried to realize it. "Oh, oh, OH!" For three long seconds, she sat in silent astonishment.

"I'm glad," she said at last, "that I don't have to iron *that*."

JOHN F. HAYES

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TRANSLUCENCE: *A Photograph by W. C. West*

WHAT strides photography has made since the "gay nineties" or even the early years of the twentieth century! One has only to remember the stiffly conventional style of the earlier years or the artificiality of the later period to realize the contrast with the camera artistry of today, as evidenced in an exhibition of modern photography. Here one finds beauty, rhythm, form, sunlight and shadow—everything, in fact, but actual color—depicted in stark simplicity. In these studies is captured the "atmosphere" of concrete skyscrapers, grain elevators and city streets, as well as evening skies, solitary trees and wind-touched water.

The delicate beauty of "Translucence," with its bare thorn branches crested with snow, made it one of the outstanding exhibits at the second Canadian Salon of Photographic Art, held recently at the National Gallery of Canada at Ottawa.

Note in a Journal

TODAY
I have walked
Upon a fine new carpet;
Brown, patterned with gold.
The gold of frost-touched ferns.
The brown of freshly-fallen needles,
In the great hall
Of a pine wood.

ELEANOR VINTON

Snow on the Marshes

SNOW lay on the marshes in one unbroken fold of white. There had been a heavy snowfall in the night—heavy, at least, for that part of the south of England—and the marshes were transformed. It was the story of the ugly duckling all over again.

We did not, as a rule, care for our walk across the marshes. They were bleak and bare and cold. The whole gray saucer of water-logged land, interspersed with little brooks and water-courses, had a way of reflecting and holding the pallor of a winter's day. "Over them the sea-wind sang shrill, chill with flakes of foam." Apart from the great viaduct which spanned the marsh, it might well have been the lost land of Lyonnesse. It had that air of being overlooked and forgotten.

But that day the marshes were vested in a new and glamorous beauty. Snow, unmarked and undisturbed, stretched as far as the eye could see, from the dark woods patterning the slopes to the further hills that bounded the low-lying country. The reeds were frozen into stiff, silver swords which guarded the narrow streams like miniature Excaliburs, gleaming in the pale, wintry sunlight. The puddles cracked sharply beneath the feet and the turf, where we kicked aside the snow, was deliciously crisp and hard. Snow powdered all the dark tops of the hedges, where they ran down from the meadows to the cold margin of the marsh.

Where the railway line curved over the upper levels of the great saucer, sweeping down from the viaduct in a ribbon of silver rails and a stencil of telegraph-wires, the men were burning brushwood. All along the line huge bonfires blazed and flared in the snow. Their flames leapt high into the cold gray sky, as if to touch the round red sun which hung, without warming the atmosphere, as a dull disk of frosty light. In comparison, the bonfires on the marshes were warm and alive. They danced and blazed, sending a kindly pattern of light over the snow.

As the men moved here and there, piling dry black branches upon the tall bonfires, their shadows were gigantic and grotesque. They flickered and swayed in the moving firelight as if they took part in some fantastic dance about these huge beacons in the snow. The fires roared and crackled as the wind caught the dry fuel and the flames leapt upwards, dancing as though they enjoyed that wild uprush into the frosty air. They threw sparks in showers upon the heads of the laboring men. They threw, upon the whole scene, a shadow of vigorous and strongly-wrought energy which made the marshes, new-robed in their new beauty, no longer look forgotten and forlorn.

Design
(Bay of Fundy Shore)

THESE fields are tilted toward the sea,
Yet every frightened apple tree
Leans backward to the sloping land,
As if the wind's ungentle hand
Had dragged it harshly by the hair
To keep it safely rooted there;

And so the balance of design
Is roughly patterned, curve and line,
By wind and weather, year on year,
To make a composition here;
Each tell-tale downward, grassy track—
And trees whose apples pull you back.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Here Is India!

SPLASH! And a loud rattling of anchor-chains disturbs the lazy humid air, and we are at anchor in Bombay harbour. A breathless haze blots out everything save the ghostly shadows of other ships lapped by the colourless water, but away to starboard a rosy tint, growing every minute more intense, throws into relief the emerging coastline of India. . . .

The first sight of India is amazing, intoxicating, bewildering, stupefying. You have strayed suddenly into a new world unlike anything known to you before in its whirl of complexity and infinite variety. The play and wealth of colour. The crowds of strange faces, the babble of unknown tongues, the new religions, new clothes, new food, new everything. Even the flora and fauna are all different, new trees, shrubs and flowers, new animals and birds. After a time things begin gradually to sift and sort themselves, and you awake from this elaborately staged dream with the smell of the East in your nostrils, that wonderful blend of spice and garlic, goats and dust.

The mass of incongruities unfolds itself. From the high-caste wealthy rajah in his elaborately gold-embroidered clothes, with ropes of priceless pearls, lounging in the latest Rolls, to the untouchable thin-legged sweeper in his single cotton garment diligently sweeping the street. The great public buildings resplendent with cool colonnades, towering cupolas and pinnacles, side by side with the most miserable insanitary huts with walls of filthy matting and roofs thatched with leaves.

Gradually rousing from this dream, you are drawn into the whirlpool, and the call of the East begins. Much as you may grumble and try to resist, it grips you. Few can resist its fascination. . . .

Three days and three nights in the train. Where is this legendary region of palms towering above thick masses of undergrowth amidst steaming, suffocating heat? I have been travelling through sandy plains covered with patches of coarse grass and scanty scrubby trees, to the plains of the Punjab, a vast ocean of wheat, wave after wave rippling across its limitless fields as far as the eye can see. 'Tropical' India! I have been awake half the night with the intense penetrating cold . . . the train draws up at the long broad platform of Rawalpindi.

I drive to an hotel. Now we pass through a corner of the bazaar. How truly Eastern! The mean houses are packed right together, just square naked wooden frames covered with baked mud, relieved with neither paint nor carving, raised three feet above the street. . . . Just places for trade and shelter. Here a metal worker beats sheet metal into a graceful bowl; within a yard or two, a silk merchant unrolls his bales of rich wares. On the other side is a shop piled high with every kind of grain emitting pungent spicy odours. How even the smallest detail absorbs and interests a newcomer to such a scene! —Lieut.-Col. E. J. O'MEARA in "I'd Live It Again." (London: Cape. New York: Lippincott.)

Ecarter les Obstacles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CONSTRUIRE des routes a de tout temps été une entreprise importante: que de travail pour faire disparaître les obstacles naturels et combler les dépressions afin d'obtenir le niveau voulu! Dans un passage prophétique, Ésaïe, se servant de métaphores, compare à la construction d'une route la préparation spirituelle qui doit nécessairement précéder la venue du Messie; il dit en effet (Ésaïe 40:3, 4): "Une voix crie: Préparez dans le désert le chemin de l'Éternel; aplanissez dans la solitude une route pour notre Dieu! Toute vallée sera comblée, toute montagne et toute colline seront abaissées; les lieux montueux deviendront une plaine, et les lieux raboteux une vallée."

A la page 61 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy fait allusion à ces paroles du prophète lorsqu'elle écrit: "Toute vallée de péché doit être exaltée et toute montagne d'égoïsme abaissée, pour que le chemin de notre Dieu puisse être préparé dans la Science." Des vallées de péché ou des montagnes d'égoïsme! Ne sont-ce pas là les choses qui dès l'aube des siècles, ont paru obstruer "le chemin de l'Éternel" dans la conscience humaine individuelle ou collective, et entraver les progrès de la justice et de la paix?

On admet généralement que le péché est la négation de ce qui est bien. "Toute iniquité est péché," lisons-nous dans la première Épître de Jean (5:17). Parmi les erreurs se rapportant à la chair, le péché est sans nul doute une source d'affliction. Il détruit le bonheur humain, fait obstacle au progrès, empêche le succès véritable. C'est le précurseur de la maladie et de la mort. Il abaisse la manifestation normale du bien; il entretient le découragement, le doute, l'incapacité et les limitations. Il engendre la haine, le ressentiment, la rébellion, les guerres, les peines, la dépravation. C'est là une vallée de péché qui doit certainement être "comblée"; et cette déclaration peut s'interpréter comme suit: il faut remplir la vallée en employant la substance dont la "route" sera construite, c'est-à-dire le penser juste.

La Science Chrétienne aide les hommes et les peuples à combler les vallées de péché et d'affliction qui constituent depuis longtemps une menace pour le bien-être général; elle remplace par de bonnes pensées les pensées amères et désagrégeantes qui causent ces dépressions. Le terme vallée s'emploie quelquefois pour indiquer la crainte, la désolation ou la mort. Se rappelant la présence constante de Dieu, le Psalmiste renversait le faux témoignage de ces choses par une assurance réconfortante (Psaume 23:4): "Même quand je marcherais dans la vallée de l'ombre de la mort, je ne craindrais aucun mal! Car tu es avec moi." Mrs. Eddy emploie le mot vallée pour suggérer les ténèbres mentales lorsqu'elle écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 596): "Quoique le chemin soit sombre au sens mortel, la Vie et l'Amour divins l'illuminent, détruisant l'agitation de la pensée mortelle, la crainte de la mort, et la réalité supposée de l'erreur. La Science Chrétienne, contredisant les sens, fait que la vallée bourgeonne et s'épanouit comme la rose." L'Amour remplit tous les vides; il élève la pensée et ranime l'espérance à mesure que nous avançons en Science Chrétienne, faisant dans notre vie sereine "une route pour notre Dieu."

Au temps jadis, l'égoïsme ne se manifestait pas toujours de la même manière qu'à notre époque. Si l'on jette les yeux sur la civilisation moderne, on s'aperçoit qu'en disant "toute montagne d'égoïsme," Mrs. Eddy nous fait entrevoir l'immense labeur qui consiste à niveler des myriades de pics "pour que le chemin de notre Dieu puisse être préparé dans la Science." L'égoïsme est le fruit de la croyance à un moi séparé de Dieu. Comme l'explique Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 260): "L'égoïsme et le sensualisme sont développés dans l'entendement mortel par les pensées qui se reportent toujours au moi, par la conversation concernant le corps, et par l'attente d'y trouver toujours du plaisir ou de la douleur; et cette éducation se fait au détriment de la croissance spirituelle." Les organisations industrielles, les monopoles, les compagnies, les syndicats modernes; le nationalisme étroit, le penchant à la dictature ou au pouvoir personnel—toutes ces choses ont pour centre l'intérêt particulier; et si la préoccupation sincère de l'intérêt général ne les modère pas, elles tendent à devenir des montagnes d'égoïsme.

En préparant "une route pour notre Dieu," la Science Chrétienne détruit-elle les grandes œuvres accomplies par l'intelligence, l'énergie et les labeurs persévérants du genre humain? Non, en vérité! La Science Chrétienne enseigne le divin Principe et la règle grâce auxquels les hommes ou les nations peuvent adopter pour leurs pensées et leurs efforts un point de vue nouveau, une base non matérielle mais spirituelle; ce faisant, elle donne au monde le plus haut sens d'activité qu'il ait jamais connu. Le péché, l'égoïsme, l'ignorance concernant les droits et les privilèges inaliénables de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu, ont toujours mis obstacle aux progrès humains. L'évolution spirituelle exige l'enlèvement de ces barrières pour que "le chemin de notre Dieu puisse être préparé dans la Science." Nul ne peut estimer à l'heure actuelle les résultats merveilleux qui se produiront sur la terre lorsque les humains apprendront à construire "le chemin de l'Éternel;" lorsqu'ils s'efforceront d'aplanir dans l'existence journalière tous les "lieux raboteux," remplaçant le péché et l'égoïsme par les fruits de la vie et de la félicité spirituelles.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Removing Obstructions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ALL TIMES the building of a highway has been an important matter, much toilsome labor being required in the removal of natural obstructions and the filling in of low places that a proper grade be obtained. Isaiah uses the metaphor of road building prophetically in regard to the spiritual preparation necessary for the coming of the Messiah, where he says (Isaiah 40:3, 4): "The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God. Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low: and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain."

Alluding to the prophet's words, Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 61), "Every valley of sin must be exalted, and every mountain of selfishness be brought low, that the highway of our God may be prepared in Science." Valleys of sin and mountains of selfishness! Are not these the things which, from the beginning of time, have seemed to obstruct "the way of the Lord" in individual human consciousness, as well as in the world's progress towards righteousness and peace?

Sin is generally understood to be the negation of all that is good. "All unrighteousness is sin," we read in the first epistle of John (5:17). Among the errors pertaining to the flesh, sin is recognized as a source of earth's miseries. It destroys human happiness, obstructs progress, and prevents true success. It is a precursor of sickness and death. It depresses the normal manifestation of good, and fosters discouragement, doubt, inefficiency, and limitation. It engenders hatred, resentment, rebellion, warfare, sorrow, and depravity. The statement that such a valley of sin should be "exalted" might be taken to mean that it should be filled with the same substance of which the "highway" is to be constructed, namely, right thinking.

Christian Science is helping men and nations to exalt the valleys of sin and sorrow that long have menaced the general welfare, by replacing with good thoughts the bitter, disintegrating thoughts which cause such mental depressions. A valley sometimes is associated with fear, desolation, and death. The Psalmist, remembering God's ever-presence, reversed this false evidence with the comforting assurance (Psalms 23:4), "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me." In speaking of a valley as suggestive of mental darkness, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 596): "Though the way is dark in mortal sense, divine Life and Love illumine it, destroy the unrest of mortal thought, the fear of death, and the supposed reality of error. Christian Science, contradicting sense, maketh the valley to bud and blossom as the rose." Love fills every void, elevates thought, and revives hope as we go forth in Christian Science to make in joyous lives "a highway for our God."

In remote periods, selfishness may not have been manifested in the same manner in which we find it expressed in modern times. Glancing over the arena of our modern phase of civilization, one feels that Mrs. Eddy's reference to "every mountain of selfishness" gives some idea of the vast work of leveling myriads of peaks "that the highway of our God may be prepared in Science." Selfishness is the outgrowth of belief in a self apart from God. As Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 260), "Selfishness and sensualism are educated in mortal mind by the thoughts ever recurring to one's self, by conversation about the body, and by the expectation of perpetual pleasure or pain from it; and this education is at the expense of spiritual growth." The modern monopolies, corporations, unions, industrial organizations; the narrow nationalism, and the desire for dictatorship or personal power, all are centered in our own separate interests, and tend to grow into mountains of selfishness unless curbed by the spirit of true regard for the general welfare.

In preparing "the highway of our God," does Christian Science destroy the mighty achievements wrought through human intelligence, energy, and persevering labor? Indeed, it does not. By teaching the divine Principle and rule whereby men and nations may change the standpoints of thought and endeavor from a material to a spiritual basis, Christian Science is bringing to the world a higher sense of achievement than it ever yet has known. Sin, selfishness, and ignorance of man's inalienable rights and privileges as a child of God, always have been obstructions to human progress. Spiritual evolution demands their removal "that the highway of our God may be prepared in Science." No one at present can estimate the marvelous results that will be accomplished on this earth when human beings learn to build the highway of "the Lord," and take a vital interest in smoothing out all the "rough places" in daily life, replacing sin and selfishness with the fruits of spiritual living and blessedness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Trend Toward Training for Public Careers

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers Students

Qualifying for Service To the Government

In Harvard's New School of Public Administration

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

THE impetus given to academic training for public careers, by Lucius N. Littauer's $2,000,000 gift to Harvard University for a School of Public Administration, has awakened educators everywhere to renewed interest in this long-discussed educational service.

Although some 35 American universities have experimented with special education for public service, the provisions of Mr. Littauer's gift now make it possible for Harvard to celebrate its 300th anniversary with confidence that the training of future government executives shall develop into one of the most important college activities.

In presenting the gift this week, Mr. Littauer—a retired New York glove manufacturer, former United States Congressman, and noted philanthropist—let it be known that among the plans for its expenditure was provision for a school headquarters to be called the Littauer Center of Public Administration. Three fourths of the gift, however, was to be reserved for endowment, in keeping with Harvard's recently announced policy to give emphasis to personnel.

"For some time," Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, commented when the gift was announced, "Harvard has had under consideration plans for education directly related to governmental service, and various definite steps have been taken in that direction. Mr. Littauer's magnificent gift will promote the development of these plans and their co-ordination. Harvard's ability to contribute to the country's welfare will thus be strengthened and enhanced."

Already Under Way

Among the activities already afoot toward better trained public servants, sponsored by a variety of educational institutions, are schools of city planning, of public health, of sanitary engineering, and of public housing. The University of Chicago has taken under its wing 16 professional organizations of public officials. Washington announced some two years ago plans for a federal university of public affairs to train 150 or 200 American college students each year. Wesleyan University has experimented with the idea of supplementing academic studies of government by a series of lectures by a veteran politician. A group of Princeton University undergraduates spent their spring vacation in Washington this year studying government activities and agencies at first hand. Colgate University sends another group to Washington for a whole semester's "laboratory" course. Massachusetts Institute of Technology introduced a course described as "engineering for the nation's service" in its summer school this year. The college of social science of the University of Oregon reports continuously growing interest in this field of endeavor.

Harvard University, in its approach to the subject, has developed contacts with regional and national associations, including the Public Administration Service, and a proposed Regional Planning Council for New England. It has its own bureau for street traffic research, its school of city planning, its department of public health, while its engineering school serves in collaboration with the Law School, the Business School and the Departments of Government, Sociology, History and Economics to provide training for specialized administrative posts. All these activities will be co-ordinated and incorporated with broader administrative studies in the courses to be provided in the new school.

Strong Demand For Courses

W. Y. Elliott, professor of government, of Harvard University, remarks a definite trend of American college youth in the direction of government service. There is an extraordinary demand, he says, for training that will help college graduates to find work in some form of government service.

"The idea that a sort of prepublic administrative training should find its way into the university curriculum is already widespread," says Professor Elliott. "Preprofessional trainings have become standard parts of many university degrees in liberal arts. Now the pressure of the undergraduates is increasing in all studies connected with public administration, not infrequently to the detriment of sound traditional cultural values."

A. N. Holcombe, professor of political science, Harvard University, has long held that there should be a sharper distinction between education for citizenship and education for statesmanship, and that students should be taught the methods of scientific inquiry into political subjects and the fundamentals of American government.

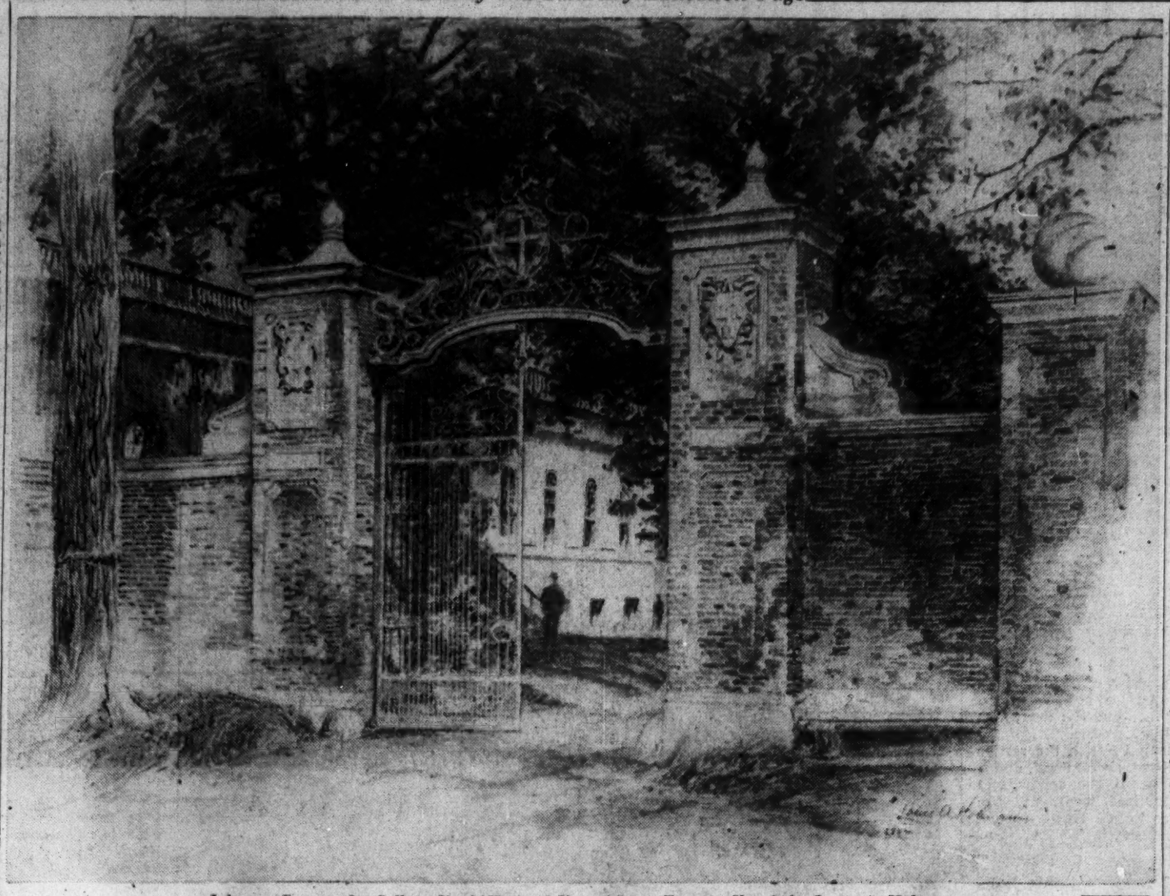
The implication many educators see in Mr. Littauer's gift to Harvard is the recognition that a new era of public service is dawning, that the days of street-corner-appointed public servants are numbered, that the safety of democratic government lies to a large degree in specially trained government executives.

Education's Privilege

"Good government," it is pointed out, "cannot be provided by poor representatives. It requires the full exercise of intelligence. Like any other large business, it must, if it would succeed, be administered by well-trained, thoroughly qualified men and women. It is the special privilege of American educational institutions to provide such training, and with Harvard's new graduate school of public administration to set the pace, it may be expected that other colleges will carry on in this new direction of public service."

In the meantime, $500,000 has already been received by Harvard and the balance of the $2,000,000 gift will be received within two years. No definite announcement has yet been made as to how the idea for the new school is to be carried out, but a committee chairmaned by Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, has been appointed to make a comprehensive report on university education for public service and to recommend plans for the new school. It is expected that when these plans are announced they will represent something of a composite of the best experience and thought of several of the leading universities that have been devoting attention to the subject.

HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS



Johnson Gate to the College Yard, Harvard University — From a Sketch by Louis A. Holman

Victorian Federation Of Mothers' Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Founded originally by two women teachers, the Victorion Federation of Mothers' Clubs, which celebrated its tenth anniversary in Melbourne, has to its credit a record of remarkable achievement in the interests of the welfare of the children of the State.

There are 230 clubs affiliated with the Federation, with a membership of 10,000 spread throughout the State. The aims of the Federation are threefold—to act as a bond of union between the various Mothers' Clubs, to hold periodical conferences for the discussion of matters of importance to the welfare of the children, and to advance the interests of the schools of Victoria. By its efforts £100,000 has been raised for the benefit of state schools.

"The federation is proud of the educational conscience that has been awakened in the parents of the school children," said Mrs. M. G. McNaughton, the president. "The physical, mental and cultural development of the children has taken on a new aspect for the working mothers of the community. Hungry children have been fed, and poor children have been clothed. For the cultural development of children the federation has established school libraries, provided equipment for musical training, and has done what it can to create beauty in the school environment. All this has been the work of the average mother, who, realizing often what she has missed herself, is anxious to provide nothing but the best for the children of future generations."

The Director of Education, Mr. J. McRae, addressing the conference, said that through the efforts of the federation the State schools of Victoria have become more happy, more helpful and more homelike places. That is largely due to the way in which the mothers' clubs have ranked themselves alongside the teachers, he said, and have made teachers feel that they have the support of the parents and the community.

Newspaper and 7-Year-Olds

Some time ago we asked teachers to share any experiences they had in using the Monitor with their classes. Here is a little account of its successful use with seven-year-olds.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

ONE aim of every primary teacher is for more and better reading. A second-grade class in the Los Angeles city schools centered their interest around the study of the post office last spring. Large manual activities were impossible as the group was temporarily housed in a tent. Valentine making and distributing by a class postman led into letter writing and distribution — but seven-year-olds cannot write very much.

To link the play with the real, the teacher taught each child to self-address and stamp an envelope. With careful consideration for the interest and ability of every child, the teacher culled stories; articles, largely pictures; advertisements, funnies, poems, Sun Dial and Worth Knowing features, puzzles, pictures with captions, and Camera Club pictures from The Christian Science Monitor. She put them in the self-addressed envelopes, deposited them in the nearest mail box, and let an honest-to-goodness Uncle Sam mailman do the rest.

Developed Oral English

The children's delight was unlimited. Many had never received a letter before. The need of care in addressing mail, the story of the letter's journey, and last but not least, was the satisfaction in sharing with the class the material received. This meant enjoyable talks, pupil directed, supplemented from time to time by the teacher, and developed oral English in an amazing way, as well as natural and social sciences.

The stories chosen were 11 in number—subject, robins, rabbits, and dolls. Only two children were of sufficient reading ability to read their stories. For the other children the stories were accompanied by a little note from the teacher which the child could read, saying, "I will read this to you when you bring it to school." Each other envelope carried a suitable, personal message, written in the teacher's familiar hand.

Of the articles, largely pictures, one was a piano class in the Schaum Piano School of Milwaukee; one of the champion egg beater (a machine which breaks 3600 eggs an hour); one was Saplings of the Ages (California's giant trees); Home Again—Amelia Earhart Back From Mexico; Little Pigtails (from the Children's Page); Before They Became King and Queen (King George and Queen Mary at the age of this class of children); and Wider Mother's Day Scope Advocated (a grandmother and grandchild).

And This Sort of Thing

Of the pictures with captions were Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Here Is King Cotton and His Queen, Campers Learn to Be Neat, the Stamp Club at Bigelow Junior High School, Covered Bridge (a scene new to California children), King George and Queen Mary Kneel in Prayer at St. Paul's, Twenty-Five Years of Rule Are Celebrated by Royal Grandchildren, Four-Man Track and Field Team—Versatile Harvard Athletes, In Grip of a Batting Slump, and Varnishing a Birch Bark Canoe. The Monitor Camera Club contributed the Old Spinning Wheel, the Chess Game, Ducks, a Quartet and Duet (cats), and Good Companions (cows).

Of the Children's science articles, "Tracks in Sand and Mud" could be used. Of the advertisements was one inviting to a vacation in Canada and one urging the use of postum with milk. Twelve funnies, including Tubby and Buddy, Waddles and Snubs, were sent. Two poems were chosen, "Bumbletops Spring Cleaning" and "Moving Day." Three Sun Dials, "Friendliness," "Ready for the Dog," and "Jack's Wages," were clipped. Two Worth Knowing features, "50 words most used in telephoning," and "Every species of domestic fowl is derived from the jungle fowl of India" were used. "Hidden Flowers" was the puzzle chosen. "Jacob's Well" was the "Facts About the Bible" used.

The outcomes of this work were a unified interest for the group, an appreciation of the wholesome contributions of an international daily newspaper, a knowledge of the simpler workings of the post office, a broadened interest and an increased ability to read and to write.

I. E. C.

The Tell-a-Story Book

A Plan That Helped a Child to Tell the Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAD a difficult time in our family to know when little Elaine was telling a deliberate falsehood or was just imagining things. Many times her tales were so vague and unreasonable that we knew her imagination was getting the better of her. At other times some of her story would be true, but she would veer off and little makeups would creep in. We did not wish too strongly to curb her imagination, nor did we want her to be a child who could not be trusted to relate true happenings.

We finally hit upon a plan that gives the little dreamer all sorts of exercise for her imaginary powers and yet teaches her when she should stick closely to the facts. We think the idea we worked out may help mothers of other children. Our purpose was to stimulate the child's imagination while yet helping her to see the difference between fact and make believe.

We started collecting all the clever magazine cover pictures that had a story in them; the inside pictures in magazines that appealed and even some of the beautifully colored illustrations in the advertisements around which a tale could be woven. In a large scrapbook we tried to arrange these pictures in a graded manner. That is, the picture that told a story without much imagination to fill it in we put on the first page, leaving the opposite page for future use. Then the next picture might present several ideas of telling and on up to pictures that one could build a most imaginary tale just about the pretty face the picture depicted.

Instead of letting the child ask us to tell her a story, I would get the scrapbook out and turning to the first picture I would ask her to look it over carefully and tell mother a story about what she saw. This idea possessed a great fascination for the wee miss. Sometimes she would start out with, "Once there was a little old lady in a blue dress—"

Asked To Look Again

Gently I would ask her to look again and she would quickly see that the little old lady had on a green dress. She learned to correct herself and in so doing was more careful to stick to the things shown in the picture. Around the old lady's little cat and the ball of tangled yarn she soon had a story. This went on from day to day and the child was simply entranced when storytelling book came around. Her own conversation began to be less rambling and we found we could depend upon her to tell straight fact more often when the thing concerned a real happening.

After she had told many stories about the old lady and the yarn and cat I asked her to get ready to tell her very best one and I would write it down on the blank page opposite the picture. What joy this was! And how hard the child worked to stick to facts. The dress color was sure this time, the kind of kitten was exact and the yarn was for a stocking the old lady was knitting just as it was shown in the picture not for a dress or a sweater as she had told in several stories, forgetting to look closely enough.

Results Encouraging

Today we feel this tell-a-story book has done much to benefit our child. She never knew we suspected her of being deliberate about telling untruths or of working out a way to cure her. She simply fell in with our plan as though it were a game and gained accordingly.

Today she can write a story from her own imagination that does credit to her years, and several teachers have gained the information of how it all came about when they tell me she has unusual story-telling ability. And she has a great appreciation of the stories she reads, for back of her enjoyment she sees how clever the author has been to think out the plot and to arrange happenings so that the story is smooth and convincing.

It was just because her imagination had a real, definite chance to get a daily tryout that the right and wrong of telling things was lastingly learned and the child saw truth differed from fiction.

M. C. R.

Wide World

Small Japanese Entertain Great Visitor

These Japanese primary school pupils of Tokyo are being reviewed by no less a personage than Mr. Genji Matsuda, Minister of Education. He is hearing the children in their lessons for that day. And one might hazard a guess that this visit is of special meaning to this little group, for a little over half a century ago, Mr. Matsuda was himself a pupil in this selfsame school. If you are keeping your series of pictures of Schools Around the World, here is another for your collection.

They Learn by What We Are

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WILL our children look forward to creating a beautiful and harmonious home for their children? Will they decide to carry on the traditions and standards by which we live?

The answer lies in our daily life, in the home where our children are growing up unconsciously absorbing the influences and atmosphere by which they are surrounded every hour. If you are a tired and cross mother, if you complain bitterly because muddy feet "mess up" the house and little fingers soil the clean paint, the children will conclude that being a mother in a home is hard, disagreeable work. If a father has no time to play ball, and is unduly irritated by natural questions, or never laughs and plays games, his children will think that being a father cannot be much fun.

"We laugh a lot in our house," said a little girl one day. "When I grow up I'm going to have a home where everybody laughs."

"My mother thinks of the nicest surprises!" confided another child. "When I visit my cousin's house everything is sober and goes along the same, but at home someone is always making a nice surprise for someone else, I'm going to be the surprising kind of a mother."

"Dad gets a great kick out of having us boys," said a young boy to his teacher. "He works awful hard, but he says it rests him to come home to his boys. I want to be just like him when I'm a father."

"I like to visit people and stay away from home, but I am always so glad my home is there," said a girl to her mother.

"That's my job," said the mother with a smile. "It is my work to keep the home always there."

"No, matter what I do or where I go, I shall always make a home like you," replied the girl earnestly.

The children hear what we say, but they learn by what we do. They unconsciously "stop, look and listen," to our attitudes and reactions more than to our words. They may not appear to notice the efforts a mother makes to keep the home fires glowing, they often seem indifferent to her unselfish love and care, but they will decide to be the kind of a mother she is, and will imitate her attitude toward her home and her children.

The woman who enjoys her home and who stresses the assets rather than the liabilities of being a wife, a mother and homemaker will create a desire in her children to go and do likewise. The man who has time to be a "Dad," who works and plays with his children, showing in his life high standards and best traditions upheld in spite of obstacles and disappointments, teaches without words that it is good to be a father.

To Delight a Child

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania

Dear Friends:

The letter from Mrs. C. H. E., Tennessee, has prompted me to tell of my experience with my little girl, now six and a half years old, in regard to Santa Claus. When she was about three, I told her that the story about Santa was just a lovely story for children, but it was not, of course, true. That Santa really couldn't fit in a chimney at all with his fat tummy; that he couldn't possibly be every place in the world at one time. But Santa does mean loving-giving by all, and we can all be Santas. It is a form of deception for a parent to allow a child to believe in a personal Santa Claus. (I have found helpful the article "Christmas for the Children," page 261, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy.)

I have always tried to impress more the beautiful story of the birth of Jesus, the birth of the Christ in consciousness; and that as Jesus the Christ was God's great gift to all people, so Christmas time does certainly mean loving-giving. I'm sure there could be no happier child when it comes time to go Christmas shopping for gifts for daddy and grandma and playmates. And helping to trim the Christmas tree is just the "mostest fun."

Speaking of things that delight the heart of a child, may I list a few here?

A playmate invited in for lunch occasionally.

A chocolate bud dropped into the glass of milk, to be "captured" after the milk is "down"; or half a teaspoon of vanilla added to milk.

Tiny pancakes, animals or other figures made from batter after the "regulars" are made.

A Bible story before school.

An overnight guest to whisper to.

A really good radio program for children, such as "The Singing Lady."

A Monitor story and cartoons before retiring.

A pillow tussle in bed.

For the practical value and the great good I have received from this Column, thank you all.

(Mrs.) L. H. S.

Understanding Symbols

New York

Dear Editor:

What "instead of Santa Claus" has been a question of long standing with me and perhaps my experience may be interesting.

It was in the 90's—toward the end of my first high school summer vacation—that my baby brother arrived. With this, the youngest of my four younger brothers (I was the "only girl) the Santa Claus lie was not only told but was embellished by many tricks, such as one of the other boys slipping out into the yard and ringing sleigh bells, then peering through the window from the dark to see, with the rest of us children, the effect upon this very sensitive child.

With our own two sons we dropped the Santa Claus lie, but later there was some confusion because of neighborhood children who believed in Santa, as well as some "grown-ups" who thought we "had no imagination" and "were defrauding our children of some harmless pleasures."

Now, at the half-century point of our experience we have the joy and privilege of rearing a grandson, and we think that we have found a better way than the one we used 30 years ago to dispel the Santa Claus myth.

When Billy was 3 years old and first came to live with us, Christmas was close at hand. We procured a good picture of Uncle Sam and had many talks about what he (Uncle Sam) was and stood for. We explained that there was no such man, that he was a symbol. Then as Christmas drew nearer and Santa Clauses began to appear, we said: "Billy, do you remember about Uncle Sam? You know his initials are U. S., suggesting United States. Well, Santa Claus's are S. C., suggesting Spirit of Christmas." At once he saw Santa Claus as a symbol; but "of what." We told him it was a symbol of unselfish, anonymous giving and was no more a person than Uncle Sam. We took him to New York City to drop money into several Salvation Army Santa Claus kettles, and so he saw that it makes no difference how many times the symbol appears.

Next we explained that not all children understand the truth about symbols and some parents still wanted their children to believe in Santa Claus. So even though we do not approve of this procedure we must M. Y. O. B. (code: mind your own business) and remember the Golden Rule.

Billy is now 7½ and we have not heard of his arguing the Santa Claus question with other children any more than we have heard his discussing the "reality" of Uncle Sam. He seems to enter into the make-believe with other children but enjoys knowing what they don't and why there are so many of Santa Claus and how he can go down a chimney or through a locked door and how he can be everywhere in the world in the short space of our evening.

(Mrs.) M. S. L.

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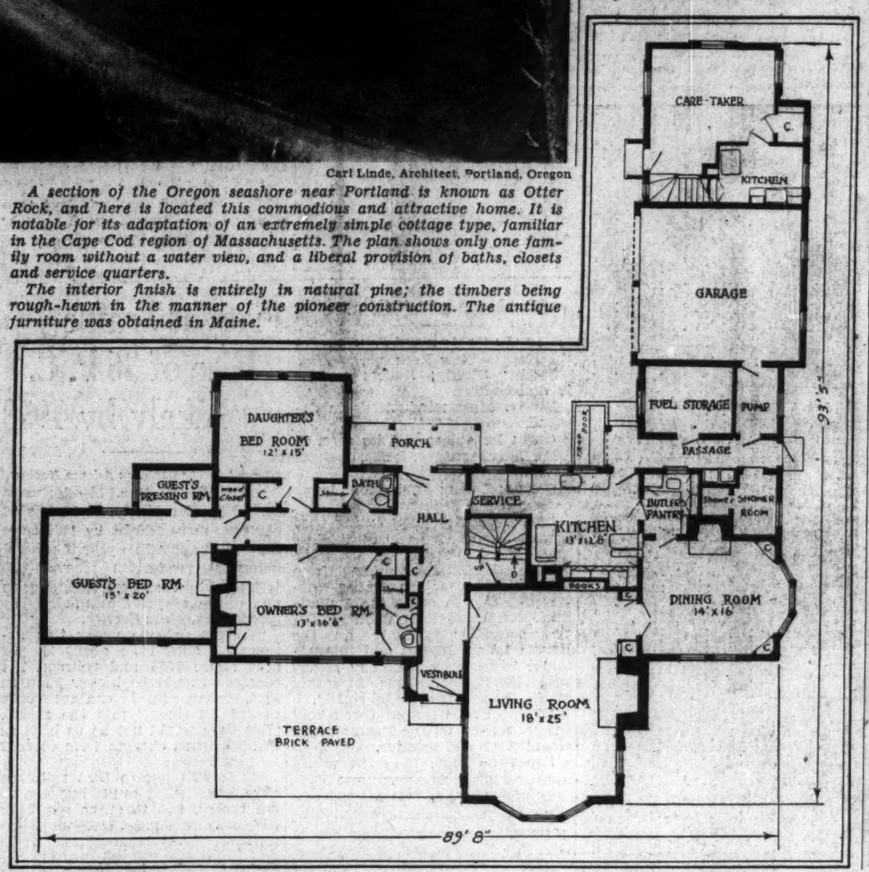
A Saturday Page

Carl Linde, Architect, Portland, Oregon

A section of the Oregon seashore near Portland is known as Otter Rock, and here is located this commodious and attractive home. It is notable for its adaptation of an extremely simple cottage type, familiar in the Cape Cod region of Massachusetts. The plan shows only one family room without a water view, and a liberal provision of baths, closets and service quarters.

The interior finish is entirely in natural pine; the timbers being rough-hewn in the manner of the pioneer construction. The antique furniture was obtained in Maine.



Pacific Coast House of New England Type

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dover-Foxcroft, Maine

WHILE it is true that many old New England furnishings have been scattered all over the country from Atlantic to Pacific, it is rarely that such a story as this unfolds. It pertains to an Oregon family who crossed the continent, visited an antique collector in Maine, bought his entire private dining-room furniture, and placed with him the contract to furnish completely the summer home which they had not built at that time. Today this beautifully located development on the Oregon coast is nearing completion and in every room are genuine old maple and pine pieces which have been in use in Maine homes for a century or more.

These people in Portland, Ore., had never been in Maine. They came through the attraction of a carefully worded short item in an antique magazine, their interest in early furniture all the livelier because some of their ancestors had lived in Maine. So it came about that last summer they headed east and instead of stopping in any of the big cities along the way, they pushed through to Piscataquis County and the little town of Dover-Foxcroft, well up-state.

There they found a young man, only a few years out of high school, who for some time had cultivated an absorbing interest in beautiful old furnishings, which he studied and collected. It was his entire dining-room outfit which they persuaded him to part with at first, then, when he expressed confidence that he could fill a contract to furnish their entire house, they gave him the opportunity.

Out of this region where there still remain many treasures of this nature, there have come in the last year the four-posters and tables and chairs and rugs which are now the pride of these western owners. Practically everything is genuinely old, though the 12-foot oval braided rug for the dining-room was made by a Maine woman, after an old model, especially for this Oregon home. Sangerville furnished the sleeping-room pieces in one room; Bangor, a choice candle-stand with screw top and tripod base and collapsible. From Farmington came two round-about corner chairs; from Freeport, a maple Sheraton canopy bed; from Brewer, a hit-or-miss hooked runner. Dixfield provided an old sampler and Dover-Foxcroft numerous things, including early hooked rugs.

The Oregon house is framed inside with hand-hewn beams, like specimens from Maine and the walls are pine panels, such as were common in the early houses in this part of the country. Fireplaces are of brick, with pine mantels of simplest design and in keeping with the restraint and simplicity which the owners desired throughout the entire interior. Lanterns and lamps are consistent with the period, though electricity is used.

The setting for this summer home is on the Oregon coast near Portland, a region that closely resembles the rugged New England shores along which were built innumerable houses from which such furnishings have come in later years to embellish many widely scattered domiciles. In few new homes will be found such a consistent collection as this which has traveled from Maine to Oregon, in the last year, to gratify the descendants of Maine forbears.

Because they are more numerous in the section of Massachusetts that has come to be known as Cape Cod, the simple little houses of one story and no gables that are common there have come to be known as the Cape Cod type. To be sure, they are also found in other parts of the Massachusetts shore and along the Maine Coast, their extreme simplicity and nice proportions making a strong appeal to all lovers of native architecture.

It seems quite ambitious to apply this style to an establishment which includes six large rooms on the first floor, in addition to the service sections and many baths and closets. But that is what the architect Carl Linde of Portland, Ore., has done in the plan which is shown here. More than that, the garage and care-taker's quarters stretch out the floor plan still further.

It will be noticed that the rooms are all of good size, the main bedroom being 13 feet by 16 feet 6 inches, while the living room is 18 feet by 25 feet. The plan indicates no provision for heating, so we assume that this is a home for summer occupancy only. But there are fireplaces in two bedrooms, in the dining room, and in the living room providing quite sufficient heat for the cooler days of summer.

This is an interesting application of an extremely simple house type to a somewhat luxurious home. Its fitness to its site, and the complete comfort and adequacy of the room arrangements offer an interesting study, even though one is planning a much more modest home

B. W. B.

Helping the Young Buyer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

YOUNG homemakers, just starting out to furnish a "little corner of somewhere," are anxious to get advice about how to make the best investment in home furnishings. From telephone calls coming to interior decoration advisers of furniture and department stores, it is apparent that brides and grooms of 1935 with lean purses are far more careful and discriminating than their parents may have been.

These starters on the homemaking road are confident of better days ahead and are ready to spend certain amounts, but they want to be sure they are getting something substantial, which will not need to be discarded as out of style as soon as they enlarge their quarters. Many of them are stating the amount of cash they have for the nest-egg of furnishings and are seeking for expert information about how to make that amount do the most good.

A Free Advisory Service

An advisory bureau is being developed at the John M. Smyth & Co., furniture store in this city, which caters especially to young brides and grooms in moderate circumstances and gives them free service. A weather eye turned on this bureau for a few days brings to light some interesting ways of beginning with a small apartment which may some day be expanded into a little home. Ideas of how to start out budgeting for a small home come out of many consultations in this bureau.

"Be honest with yourself and see just how much you have to spend. Accept this limit and then see what can be done" was the first advice given a young couple the other day by Mabel and Frank Van Vlissingen, in charge of the bureau. It turned out that the young homemakers who had $450 to spend gave up the idea of having a colonial mahogany bed room set which would have cost more than their budget would allow. Instead, they decided to use early American maple, leaving the largest part of their funds for more expensive, substantial, and comfortable living room pieces.

Starting out with maple bedroom furniture has two advantages, the couple were told. In the first place, maple pieces are usually reproductions of fine furniture and therefore are good designs. It gives good value for the money expended. Also, when the time comes to expand, this furniture can be appropriately moved into another room—the nursery, or the guest room, or a maid's quarters.

Besides, the suitable accompanying furnishings for early American maple can be bought in less expensive things such as rag rugs, chintz draperies, cotton spreads, making the complete ensemble harmonious, homey and not too expensive for a modest budget.

For the living room a sofa, well designed and covered with mulberry antique striped satin, called for the largest expenditure, but it was purchased with one eye on the future and in a style which the couple felt would be satisfactory to them for years to come. In the absence of a fireplace, which naturally does not come with moderately priced small apartments, a center of interest was established by building bookshelves around one window.

These shelves were made in three sections, one on either side of the window and a horizontal section below. Being in separate parts, they can be moved later to play rooms, or sun parlor. If the woodwork should be dark, the bookcases will look better if painted to blend with the wall paper, but if the woodwork is light they can be painted to match. Less pretentious cases have open backs, while more elaborate ones are backed with wall board having the interior either painted or covered with an interesting wall paper.

A Try-On Before Buying

Now imagine Venetian blinds covering the window, and chintz with mulberry and yellow pattern hanging at the sides! The chintz is unlined so that the light has a chance to filter through giving a hint of stained glass windows.

Several chairs were brought into the living room with its midnight-blue broadloom rug. Concerning such floor coverings for small apartments, hand binding is recommended rather than serging or hemming, because it gives the effect of a "made rug" instead of a "cut one," also because the rug wears and cleans better.

For the dinette (and most couples starting out today have no separate dining room) a very satisfactory thing to buy is a Duncan Phyfe drop leaf mahogany or walnut table. Should the living quarters be expanded some day so that new dining furniture is required, the dinette table will still be valuable in the reception room with one leaf up and the other down, or it can be used for a library table in the living room. The side chairs can later be used as occasional ones, here and there about the home.

Entire Rooms Setup

It is an unusual free advisory service which is offered at this store. When the young folks come in to begin their home-making plans, they are shown some of the room setups for ideas about types of furniture and various combinations. When the budget is talked over they all go to the furniture floors and as soon as a possible group is decided upon it is arranged in an improvised room made within screens. This gives the inexperienced a better idea of how those particular pieces are going to look when assembled in their home.

"Most people buy 'hit or miss,'" said Mr. Van Vlissengen. "And they are always very glad when they can find everything for the home all under one roof and a guiding hand to help assemble the things selected according to their purse."

M. R. Z.

A 1546 Map of the British Isles

THE "First" in almost any class of man's work has a peculiar attraction that is likely to excite the curiosity, whether or not a person is able to notice the object with the especial intelligence its importance might justify. The art of book printing, as we know it, began at a clearly known date and one that is not at all remote as history goes. We know just what forms the original efforts took and who the men were who thus pioneered. And among book collectors there seems to be more stress placed on "Firsts" than on any other specified attribute.

Engraving An Early Art

In the closely allied field of engraving there is no distinctly defined beginning for the common methods that cut copper or steel with gravers. Certainly some forms were used a thousand years ago and others possibly two thousand.

But in the matter of subjects which engravers chose, there are many which can be dated with accuracy, and their order of importance positively stated. A subject which has from the first strongly attracted all engravers, is maps.

Before us is an American publication which treats of the earliest map of th British Isles, aside from those included in Ptolemy's Geographia. It is dated 1546 and is of great interest to students of such historic documents. While there may be some ground for difference of opinion concerning its authorship, it is with good reason attributed to George Lily, son of William Lily, the famous grammarian.

Extreme Erudition Here

In the highly technical essay on this map Mr. Edward Lynam, Assistant Keeper in the British Museum and Honorary Secretary of the Hakluyt Society, reveals to the uninitiate the extreme complexity of the problems which may surround such a document. The connotations take one immediately away from the scene of subject and author, away from the British Isles and from George Lily. The close interrelation of cultural activities in different countries in the 1500's is impressed on us, as the Republic of Venice, the rulers of the Netherlands and of Germany, several Cardinals and Pope Pius, appear as influences or as concerned in one way or another. Then there is a description which looks on the surface to be quite involved but which is doubtless simple enough to scholars, which brings in the Ptolemaic tradition in showing latitude and longitude, the use of Mercator's meridian and similar occult matters.

All this is not for the general public, but for the cartographic delver, for libraries and colleges. They, one may feel sure, will find delight in the photostatic reproduction, some 20x30 inches in size, of this engraving. "The Map of the British Isles of 1546" is published by the George H. Beans Library, Jenkintown, Penna., and sells for $2.50. C. G. B.

London Happenings

By "Collector"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

BEHIND the December sale of a superb and unrecorded stained-glass window, 25 feet high and dating in the 1500's or earlier, lies the story of a romantic discovery by a country rector. The window was found by accident, after having been "lost" for more than 400 years, behind paneling in the attic of an ancient East Anglian house.

Like many of his colleagues, the rector is an ardent amateur antiquarian and on viewing the articles about to be sold at a country house auction was immediately struck by an item described in the sales catalogue as "a box with a quantity of stained glass." He could scarcely believe his eyes when he explored the wooden case which held the parts of the window.

Just "A Quantity of Stained Glass"

Agitated between hopes and doubts, he attended the sale. When the box, which was too weighty to be carried into the auction room, was offered "as described," he made a modest bid. As no one else was interested it was promptly knocked down to him for the proverbial song. The proud and excited new owner hired a vehicle and engaged several stout porters to load the box. Arrived within his home he proceeded to assemble the 24 panels which make up the nine lights.

Holding the panels one after another up to the light after wiping away some of the accumulated grime, the rector was astonished by the richness and beauty of the tones of gold, red, green, blue, and other colors, in the figures which portrayed scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary. To curtail a longish story he communicated with Sotheby's and after a careful examination by experts it was arranged that the panels should be sold at auction, to be shown in advance of the sale in a special setting which would reveal their splendors to the best possible advantage.

A similar practice, I recall, was adopted seven years ago when the wonderful stained glass windows from the Brownlow Chapel at Ashridge were bought for no less than £27,000 by an anonymous public benefactor who presented them to the nation. They may be seen today at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Moderate and Mixed Price Changes Shown in Stock Market

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Market Quiets Down to Slower Trading Pace

By Forrest Price

Some stocks advanced timidly. Others sold off.

It was a rather quiet market today.

Transactions approximated 700,000 shares.

The market just seemed to simmer down to an irregular pace, awaiting something to give it definite direction. Traders did not wish to commit themselves until they knew which way the wind was blowing.

The mining issues as a group showed some firmness after the sharp decline due to the silver metal upset this week.

Among these to move forward fractionally to more than a point were American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, International Nickel, Cerro de Pasco, Anaconda and Kennecott.

American Typefounders preferred soared nearly 6 points, and the common nearly 3.

Other stocks up a point to 2 points or more included American Telephone, Cutler Hammer, Standard Brands preferred, American Ice preferred, Food Machinery and International Agricultural prior preferred.

In the minus column were Sun Oil, Eastman Kodak, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Cleveland Graphite, Reis preferred and Republic Iron & Steel A.

In theb ond department a few industrials made big upward headway. American Typefounders 6s soared 6 points. American Writing Paper 6s advanced 6½ points, and the certificates 5 points. Other corporate liens moved narrowly with mixed price changes. U. S. Governments were firm. Losses were recorded by Italian Government issues.

Commodity markets this week have had a rather hectic time of it. First was the sharp decline in silver prices. Then came the buoyant rise in wheat quotations.

Both developments were of world wide importance. Just what was behind the silver slump has not yet been fully cleared up. The sudden jump in wheat prices was due to the decree of the Argentine Government fixing a minimum price of more than 50 per cent above the quotation established a year ago.

Following the announcement all of the leading world grain markets experienced soaring wheat prices. It could not have come at a better time for the Chicago bulls, and quotations soon went to the five-cent limit Friday on the heaviest trading witnessed in a long time.

Chicago wheat today had an early setback due to downturns at Liverpool and expected devaluation of the Argentine peso.

Disappointing Liverpool cables were responsible for lower cotton prices at New York.

Profit Takers Get Busy and Chicago Wheat Drops Sharply

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Profit takers, attracted by yesterday's steep 5 cents a bushel jump in wheat prices, swarmed into the grain pits with selling orders today, and the market wavered uneasily.

Half of yesterday's advance was wiped out at times as prices fluctuated irregularly. December contracts displayed outstanding strength after opening steady, and advanced about a cent a bushel to well above $1.02. Both may and July, however, were weak, falling at times around 2 cents below the previous close.

World wheat markets had a reactionary tone following Friday's price hike in the wake of the Argentine Government's fixing of a minimum price to farmers far above prevailing levels. Liverpool closed today 1¼ to 1⅝ cents lower, and the Buenos Aires market was off ½, a loss dwarfed by the 19 cents jump scored yesterday. Winnipeg prices, however, were consistently firm and higher.

Uncertainty as to what Canada will do to move its huge wheat surplus into export trade was a restraining factor here.

Trading in London Silver Steady at 26 7-16d Ounce

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—With business concerns closing early Saturday, the silver market was not opened today and no business was transacted.

The silver trade was described as steady and the price was unchanged at 26 7-16d. an ounce.

NANKING, Dec. 14 (AP)—Reports circulating here that the United States had cut down on its silver purchases as the result of the heavy sale of silver abroad by the Chinese Government was branded as groundless today by a government spokesman.

He said it was the aim of the Chinese Government to conserve its currency reserve, and that it would be contradictory to sell large amounts abroad.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Lone Star Gas	20c	Feb. 15	Jan. 15

Regular

Hou N Gas 7%pf	87½c	Q Dec. 26	Dec. 14
Imp Bk of Can	$2.50	Q Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Natl Casket pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Reece Button H M	20c	Q Dec. 27	Dec. 16
Reece Folding Mch	5c	Q Dec. 27	Dec. 16

New York Bank Statement

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $731,404,300 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average) $22,428,000 (increase); time deposits (average) $5,800,000 (decrease); clearings week ending today $3,318,077,085; clearings week ending Dec. 7 $3,811,065,961.

Cotton Consumption

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Cotton consumed during November is reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 507,836 bales of lint and 59,549 of linters, compared with 552,187 and 67,108 for October this year, and 480,081 and 51,033 for November last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 14	Last Dec. 13
11⅞	4¼	Adams Express		11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
24⅜	8	Addressograph	.60	23	22½	22½	22¾
8⅜	6½	Affiliated Prod	.60	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
173	104¾	Air Reduction	3†	163¾	163	163¾	162¾
2¾	¾	Airway Elec App		2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2
2¾	¾	Airway Elec App		2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2
20½	13¼	Alaska-Juneau	.80†	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14⅞
33¼	6⅜	Allegheny Pr pf (h)		27	27	27	28¾
3⅜	¾	Alleghany Corp (h)		2⅞	2½	2¾	2¾
14⅜	2⅜	Allegh pf ww XIX (h)		12½	11	12½	10⅞
23⅜	23½	Allegh pf ww XL (h)		11	11	11	10¼
173	125	Allied Mills	6	23⅜	23½	23¾	
9	3½	Allied Chem		155½	155⅛	155½	156¼
37⅞	12	Allied Stores	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
75¼	49	Allis Chalmers	5	33¾	33	33	33½
4½	2¼	Allied Stores pf		72½	72½	72½	72½
77¾	48½	Amal Leather	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
47⅜	13½	Amerada		73½	73½	73½	72⅞
18½	6⅛	Am Bank Note		40¾	40¼	40¾	41
91	72	Am Crystal Sug	6	17⅞	17½	17¾	17½
41⅞	21	Am Crys S 1pf	1	91	91	91	91
149¾	110	Am Brake S&F	4†	41	41	41	41
32⅝	10	Am Can		131¾	131	131¾	131
31¾	8	Am Car & Fdry		29½	29	29¼	29¾
83⅜	61½	Am Chain		30½	30½	30½	30½
38¾	22½	Am Colortype		7	7	7	7
37⅜	24	Am Com Alcohol		30	29½	30	29½
9¼	2	Am Encaustic T (h)		3	2⅞	3	2⅞
42	14	Am & For Pow		6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
38¼	12	Am & For Pow pf		27¼	27¼	27¾	27½
40	28	Am & For Pow 6		23	23	23	
6⅛	3	Am Hide & L vi pf		36	35¾	35¾	37
38⅛	29⅛	2.40 Am Hide & L n		5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
47⅞	17½	Am Home Pr		35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35¾
37¾	14½	5 Am Ice		3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3⅞
11⅜	4½	Am Ice pf		19½	17	18¼	17
75¼	32	Am International		10	10	10	10
12⅞	4½	Am Loco pf		74¼	74	74¼	74½
32½	13½	Am Metal		29¾	29⅜	29¾	28⅝
33¼	18⅛	.80 Am Mach & Fy		28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
41⅜	8⅜	Am Power & Lt		8½	8¼	8¾	8¾
49½	10½	1½b Am P&L 6% pf		36	35¾	36	35¼
23⅞	10½	Am Radiator		42	41⅝	42	41¾
32⅜	15¾	1.20 Am Rolling Mill		30	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜
64⅝	31⅝	2 Am Shipbuild'ng		24½	23⅞	24¼	24
144	121	7 Am Smelt & Ref		58⅝	57⅞	58⅝	56⅝
104¼	125	6 Am Sm & R pf		136	136	136	
107	74¾	5 Am Tobacco		91	89½	89½	92
12	7	Am Tobacco B		93	92	92	94
141	129½	6 Am Steel Fdries		22½	22½	22½	23½
70½	50⅝	2 Am Tobacco pf		136	134½	134½	135¾
160½	98⅞	9 Am Sugar Ref		51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅜
7½	2½	Am Tel & Tel		155	154¼	155	154
31½	9	Am Type Fdrs (h)		10¼	8	10	7½
21⅞	7⅛	Am Typ F pf (h)		37	31¾	36½	31¾
14⅜	2⅜	1 Am Wat W & E		20½	20⅜	20½	20¼
103¾	47⅞	Am Woolen		9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¾
68¾	35⅛	Am Woolen pf		63½	62	63½	62
6½	2¼	Am Writ Pap (h)		2½	1¾	2¼	1⅝
57⅜	3	Am Wr P pf (h)		9½	7¼	8¼	7
30	8	Am Zinc Lead&S		4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
175⅜	107⅜	.60 Anaconda Cop		27½	26⅞	27	26¾
12⅝	3⅛	Anchor Cap		15¼	15¼	15¼	15
3⅜	1½	Andes Copper		11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
		A P W Paper		4	4	4	4
6½	3¼	Armour Ill		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
70⅜	55½	6 Armour Ill pr pf		4	4	4	5
9⅝	4	Arnold Constable		66¼	66¼	66¼	65¾
90	70	Artloom Corp		83½	83½	83½	87
44¾	16½	1† Armstrong Cork		81½	81½	81½	87
183¾	7⅛	Asso Dry Goods		43⅞	43½	43½	44
95	48	Asso Dry G 2nf		18¾	16⅜	16¾	16¾
59¾	35¾	2b Atchison T&SF		95¾	95¾	95¾	95
37¼	19½	Atl Coast Line		56	55	55¾	56
28	20½	1 Atl Refining		31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	31
19½	4	Atlas Tack		26⅛	25⅜	26	24¾
2	⅞	Auburn Auto rts wi		18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
45½	15	Auburn Auto		1	1	1	1⅛
47⅜	23¼	Aviation Corp Del		4	4	4	4

6⅝	1½	Baldwin Loco (h)		4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
40	7½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)		35¾	35¾	35¾	35½
18	7½	Balt & Ohio		16	16¼	16⅛	16¼
25½	9¼	Balt & Ohio pf		22½	22½	22½	23¼
110¼	100⅜	6½ Bamberger pf		110¼	110¼	110¼	
44½	36⅛	26 Bangor & Aroos		44½	44½	44½	
60⅜	37½	1† Bayak Sig		57½	57½	57½	57
14¾	5⅞	Barnsdall A		13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜
14	14	.50b Beatrice Cream		17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
95	72	3† Beech-Nut Pack		87	87	87	88
14¾	11⅛	1 Belding Hem		13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
24½	11⅞	.25b Bendix Aviation		20½	20	21¾	21½
22⅜	15⅜	1½ Beneficial Ind Ln		29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
27½	9¼	2 Best & Co		55½	55½	55½	55
21½	21⅜	Bethlehem Steel		47	46¼	46¾	46¾
121½	55¾	3½ Beth Steel pf		116	115¾	115¾	115½
27½	14¾	Bigelow Sanford		9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
17	9⅜	Blaw Knox		6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
163⅜	6⅞	Boeing Airplane		13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14½
100	90	4† Bon Ami A		94½	94½	94½	13
57¾	33⅜	2† Bon Ami A		40	40	40	
27¾	21	1.60 Borden		26	25⅜	26	25¾
65¼	28¼	1 Borg Warner		63	62½	62½	62
8	3¾	Boston & Maine		6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
2¾	½	Botany A pf (h)		23⅜	21¾	23⅜	23⅜
55⅝	24½	2 Briggs Mfg		51½	51	51½	51½
17⅜	8½	.40 Bridgeport Brass		15½	15½	15½	15⅜
55	23⅜	3 Briggs & Strat		47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	48
46¾	36½	3 Brooklyn Man T		41¾	41¾	41⅜	41¼
8½	1⅝	Brooklyn Queens		4½	4½	4½	4½
71½	43	3 Brooklyn Un Gas		53½	53½	53½	53½
8¾	4¼	Bucyrus Erie		8⅞	8	8⅛	8
17	8⅛	Bucyrus Erie pf		17	15⅞	16½	15⅝
96	62¾	3g Bucyrus E pf		96	96	96	96
3	⅞	Budd Mfg rts		2⅝	2½	2½	2½
9¾	2¼	Budd Mfg		9¼	9	9¼	9
24	23	Budd Mfg pf		95½	95½	95¼	94
14¾	2½	Budd Wheel		12	11⅞	11⅞	12
24½	8½	Bullard		14¼	13⅞	14¼	13⅞
14¾	3¾	Bulova Watch		21	20½	21	21
1½	⅛	Burns Bros B (h)		⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8	⅞	Burns Bros pf (h)		8	7⅞	8	8
28	13¼	.60† Burroughs Add		25⅛	24⅞	25	24⅝
22½	10	Bush T Bldgs pf ct		15¼	15¼	15¼	16
30⅝	11⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc		17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝
30⅝	11⅜	Byers		18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18½

42½	30½	1½ Calif Packing		35	35	35	35
1⅛	⅛	Callahan Z & L		⅞	¾	¾	¾
6¾	2½	Calumet & Hecla		5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
33⅜	7½	Campbell W'y&C		32	31½	31½	31⅝
16⅝	8¼	Canada Dry		14⅛	14	14⅛	13⅝
13¾	8⅜	Canadian Pacific		11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
95	85	Capital Admin		13	12⅜	13	12¾
81⅛	35⅜	.20 Caro C&O st		90½	90½	90½	
111¼	45¾	Carriers & Gen Cp		⅞	⅞	⅞	
80	36½	Case Thresh		98¾	98	98½	97½
35⅜	11	Caterpillar Trac		55¾	55½	55½	55¾
21¼	16⅛	Celanese Corp		27½	27¼	27¼	27¼
62½	34	Celotex Co n		28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	28¾
65⅜	38⅝	4 Central RR of NJ		48½	48½	48½	49⅛
12¼	3⅝	Cerro de Pasco		56	55	55½	55¼
61¼	36	Certain-Teed		11⅞	11⅜	11½	17⅜
53¼	37½	2.80 Ches & Ohio		56⅝	56½	56⅝	56
2¼	⅝	Chi & Gt West (h)		51	50⅝	51	50⅞
5⅝	1⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)		1½	1½	1½	1⅜
4¾	¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)		1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5⅝	1⅜	Chi Mil & St P2pf (h)		2⅝	2½	2¾	1¾
16¼	4⅜	Chi & N'western (h)		27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
31¾	25	2 Chi Pneu Tool		16¼	16	16¼	15⅞
9	3½	Chickasha Cot Q		30¾	30½	30½	30¼
30	21	3 Childs Company		7½	7½	7½	7½
24⅞	12	2 Chrysler		86½	85¼	85¾	84¾
100	69¾	6½ City Ice & Fuel		14⅝	14¾	14¾	14¾
6½	3¼	City Ice & F pf		76½	76½	76½	76½
27½	12¾	.80 City Stores		5½	5½	5½	5½
48⅛	27⅝	1† Clark Equipment		27	26⅝	26½	26¾
43	20	1 Clev Gr Br Co		45	43¾	43⅝	44
93	72½	2† Cluett Peabody		44¾	42⅜	44¾	43
19¾	15⅜	.50† Colgate-Palm-P		85½	85½	85½	85
18⅞	9	.50b Collins & Aikman		20	18¾	20	18⅝
28½	5	Colo Fr & Ir (h)		46½	46	46	46½
100	90	4† Colo F&I pf (h)		4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
15⅜	3⅜	.20b Columbia Gas		26	26	26	25¾
90	35½	6 Columbia G pf A		13½	13¼	13⅜	13½
101¼	37	4† Columbian vtc N		86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
58	30½	2½ Comm Credit		94	94	94	93¾
119½	10	5½ Com Cred pf		48½	47½	48	47½
72	56¼	3† Comm Inv Tr		113¾	113¼	113¾	113¾
115½	111	6 Comm I Tr cv pf		60⅞	60⅞	60⅝	61⅜
105	97⅞	4¼ Comm I Tr 6½%		111⅛	111½	111⅛	111
23⅞	16½	.60† Comm Solvents		101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	¾	Comwlth & So		20⅞	20½	20⅝	20⅞
71	29⅛	3 Comwlth & S 6pf		2⅝	2½	2½	2½
11	5⅞	Conde Nast Pub		66	65¼	65¼	65¾
49	14⅝	1.60† Congoleum Nairn		10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
58½	24	Conn Ry & Lt		42¾	42⅝	42¾	43
7½	3¼	Conn Ry & Lt pf		18	17⅞	17⅞	18
11¼	7	Consol Film Ind		29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
13⅞	1⅝	Consol Cgiar		5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
105⅛	72⅛	5 Consol Gas		31	30½	30¾	30⅝
6⅜	1½	Consol Gas pf		104	104	104	103⅞
11	6¼	.25b Consol Laundries		5¼	5¼	5¼	5
12	6	Consol Oil		10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
82	69	6½ Cons Cig pf ww		1	⅞	⅞	1
84	31⅝	Container A		72	70¼	70¼	72
25⅞	21⅜	Container B		18	17¾	18	17⅝
74	62	7 Cons Cig pf		7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10⅞	4½	Cont Baking A		63	63	63	63¼
13¾	3⅜	Cont Baking B		9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
99¼	62¾	3 Cont Can		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20½	7	1.05b Cont Dia Fibre		84⅝	83½	84⅝	82
44⅞	28⅞	1.20† Cont Insurance		19¾	19½	19¾	19½
2¾	⅝	Cont Motors		44⅝	43⅞	44⅜	43⅞
30¾	15⅛	1 Cont Oil		21¼	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
69¾	41¾	3 Corn Exchange		33⅛	29¾	29¾	29⅝
78⅜	60	3 Corn Products		66¾	66¼	66¼	66⅝
7⅝	4⅛	Coty		68¼	68	68¼	68
48⅞	23½	1† Crown Cork & S		6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅞
8½	3½	Crown Zeller vtc		43	42¾	42¾	43
35¼	14	Crucible Steel		8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
21⅜	1	Cuba Co		34¾	34	34½	33¼
		Cuba Ry pf		1½	1½	1½	1⅜
80¾	40½	Cuban Am S pf		11¾	11⅜	11¾	12
47⅛	39¼	2½ Cudahy Packing		59½	59½	59½	59½
24¾	15	Curtis Publishg		40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
105¼	89½	7 Curtis Pub pf		21½	20¾	21¾	20⅞
37⅝	2	Curtiss-Wright		102½	102½	102½	102½
10⅝	6¼	Curtiss-Wright A		9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
45	16	.25b Cutler Hammer		45¼	44	45¼	43½

10¼	6	.30† Davega St		10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
58¾	22¾	Deere & Co		52⅝	52	52⅜	52
28	19	1.10g Deere & Co pf		27⅛	27⅜	27½	27¼
24½	18⅞	.50† Deisel W G Co		22½	22¼	22½	22⅜
43½	23½	Del & Hudson		37¼	37	37¼	37
19⅛	11	Del Lack & W		50⅜	35½	35	35⅝
38½	13⅝	1† Devoe & Ray A		16⅜	16½	16⅜	16¼
41	26⅝	Distillers Cp Seag		40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
44⅞	34⅛	1½† Diamond Match		36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
12⅜	6⅜	2† Dome Mines		36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜
38⅛	17½	.75b Dominion Stores		42½	42	42	42¼
8¼	2	Douglas pf		8¾	8¾	8¾	9
146½	86¾	3.60† du Pont de Nem		36¾	36½	36¾	35⅞
				136¼	135¼	136¼	135¼

172½	110½	5† Eastman Kodak		155½	155	155	156¾
30⅝	16⅜	1† Eaton Mfg		27⅛	26¾	27½	26⅞
8⅜	3¼	Eitingon Schild		7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
38¾	19⅜	.30b Elec Auto-Lite		34⅞	34½	34⅜	34½
113½	100	7 Elec Auto-Lt pf		113¼	112⅝	113¼	112
13⅞	3⅞	Elec Boat		12¼	12	12⅜	11⅞
8⅜	5⅜	.24b Elec & Mus Ind		6½	6½	6½	6½
28	2½	Elec Pow & Lt		5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
32	3	El Pw&L 6% pf		22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
38¾	29	2† Elec Pow & L pf		25	25	25	25
⅞	⅛	Elec Sto Battery		53¼	53	53¼	53¼
1⅛	⅜	Elk Horn Coal (h)		⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
		Elk Horn Coal pf (h)		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

55	14½			48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48
14	7⅛	Engineers PS ww		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
19⅛	8¼	Equitable Off Sig		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
13⅛	6⅜	Erie RR		10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
14⅞	10½	.80 Erie RR 1pf		11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
37	15	1 Erie RR 2pf		12	12	12	12½
		Eureka Vacuum		33½	33	33	33½
		Evans Products					
		—F—					
3⅝	⅝	Fairbanks Co					
15	4	Fairbanks pf		3	3	3	3
32	17	Fairbanks Morse		13⅝	11⅝	13¼	11½
21¾	5⅜	Fed Lt & Trac		30	30	30	30¼
72	40	Fed Min & Sm		19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¾
4½	2	Fed Screw W		60	60	60	
31⅜	7	Fed Water Serv		4	4	4	3¾
23¼	13½	.40 Firestone T&R		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
58⅝	44⅜	2½ First Nat Stores		22⅛	22⅛	22¾	22
8⅝	2¼	Follansbee B (h)		46⅛	46¼	46¼	46½
73½	20¼	1 Food Mach		4	4	4	3¾
24⅜	9⅞	Foster-Wheeler		76⅛	74	76½	73
38⅛	18⅝	1.10b Fourth Nat Bk		23⅜	23	23⅜	23⅜
70	30¼	5½g Franklin Stm pf		32½	32½	32⅝	32½
30⅝	17¼	1 Freeport Texas		65	65	65	65
				27	26¼	26¼	27
		—G—					
10½	5½	Gen Am Inv					
48½	32¾	1⅜ Gen Am Trans		10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
22½	11¾	⅛b Gen Asphalt		46¾	46¾	46¾	47½
13⅜	7⅛	.60 Gen Baking		21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21½
10⅝	6¾	Gen Bronze		11½	11½	11½	11⅝
6⅜	2	Gen Cable		8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
76	19	Gen Cable pf		57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	57⅝
40⅞	20½	.80 Gen Electric		66	66	66	66½
27½	30	1.80 Gen Foods		36½	36	36½	35¾
120	107½	5 Gen Gas & E A		32⅝	32¼	32¼	32⅝
	1	Gen Mills		1	¾	¾	¾
18	10	Gen Motors		67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67½
42⅝	17⅝	1.60† Gen Out Ad		119	119	119	119
	1⅛	Gen Out Ad A		5½	4½	5½	4¾
18½	17	Gen Print Ink		18½	17	18	
42	42	Gen Pub Service		42	42	42	41¾
30	23¾	1 Gen Ry Signal		33¼	33¼	33¼	
39⅛	14⅜	Gen Realty		39¼	39¼	39¼	39½
51	14	Gen Rlty pf ww		2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅜
19½	12	Gen Steel Cas pf		34⅝	34	34⅝	34⅜
17⅜	11	1 Gillette Saf Raz		48	47⅞	48	48
	8¾	Gimbel Bros		17¾	17½	17¾	17⅝
70¼	18	Gimbel Bros pf		8¼	8	8¼	8¼
49⅜	23⅞	2 Glidden		67	66⅞	67	66
4⅜	1⅛	Bobol (Adolf) h		48	47⅞	48	47¾
22	14⅜	1.20 Gold Dust vtc		3½	3½	3½	3½
19½	12⅜	Goodrich		19½	19¼	19½	19¼
11⅜	11⅜	Goodrich pf		11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
26⅞	15¾	Goodyear		69⅜	68¾	69¾	69
10½	2½	Gotham Silk Hos		20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20½
4½	1¼	Graham Paige		9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
3⅛	1⅛	Grand Union ct		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
38¼	26	1† Grant (WT)		4	4	4	4
35	9⅝	Great Nor pf		32	31½	32	32
15⅜	9¼	.50 Great Nor Ore		33½	33	33	33½
28⅝	25⅝	1 Green H L		15	15	15	14½
34⅞	26¾	2.40

Business and Industry

Public's Preholiday Purchasing Far Ahead of Last Year

Commerce and Finance

Economist States Europe's Skilled Labor Pre-eminent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Dec. 14—The real crisis in Europe is economic, said Dr. André Siegfried of the College de France, in an address prepared for a meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science yesterday in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The problem Europe faces is the maintenance of complementary activity between the nations of a world dominated lately by the doctrine of economic nationalism, he declared.

Europe must prove her ability to furnish products and services which the rest of the world cannot produce, said Dr. Siegfried. She finds her peculiar opportunity, he indicated, in taking a position between the imitative excellence of the Orient and the mass production and standardization of America. Where technical creation is needed and where it is more important to rely upon skilled labor than upon machines, Europe finds her special field of usefulness.

Between Two Fires

Europe as the workshop of the world in the 19th century was exporting manufactured goods and importing food and raw materials to feed either its population or its plants. The other continents were the purveyors of primary produce and at the same time furnished a market for the manufactured goods of the old country. The twentieth century, Dr. Siegfried continued, has seen a general revolt against that state of affairs. Every country, every continent, every people, even every race, wants to achieve economic independence by asserting its right and its power to manufacture. The twentieth century appears as "the century of compartments" and international exchange is threatened.

"As a producer and exporter of manufactured goods Europe is caught between two fires," the French professor explained. "On one side she is challenged by countries with lower standards of living and with lower wages than her own. These countries can borrow her machinery and easily use it—but they use it with cheaper labor, and especially, with social conditions far more favorable to the employer, since the employer does exactly as he pleases, while the European employer is fettered by a hundred forms of social and state interference.

"On the other side," Dr. Siegfried went on, "Europe is challenged by countries with higher wages and higher standards of living. Efficiency of machinery in the North American continent allows the employer to pay his workmen far more and yet still to keep a cheap labor cost."

Europe Not Defeated

America's fortunate position in this respect is due, he said, to the great size of the United States, with its flow of business unobstructed internally by trade barriers. This makes mass production and standardization possible, with plants located in points best suited to their operation. Europe, on the contrary, with its individual countries and closed markets, cannot enter upon profitable mass production. She must work under complicated political systems, with great differences of culture, different standards of living, and different languages.

"Is Europe always defeated, then?" the professor asked.

Answering his own question, he continued: "She is not. In Asia she remains undefeated when it is a question of difficult production and especially when invention and creation are needed, for the East, excellent in imitation, has not yet proved superior in technical creation. It is only—Japan expected—in the cheaper products that Europe is displaced.

"In America, Europe is defeated by mass production, machinery and standardization. But when machinery cannot be used 100 per cent, when standardization cannot be brought to its last limits, when it is necessary to rely on men and not on machines, then the advantage ceases to exist and in many cases American industry could not stand against the competition of Europe if there were not the protection of a high tariff."

French Economist

Dr. André Siegfried
Professor at the College de France

Stockholder Claims Dawes Institution Disabled by RFC

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Charges that the Central Republic Bank and Trust Company was "disabled" by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were made in an answer to a suit filed by the RFC to collect $14,500,000 from the bank's stockholders.

The answer was filed by Col. R. R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune. He owned 55 shares of the stock, involving a liability of $5500 under the stockholders liability law.

It was also contended in the answer that $50,000,000 of the $80,000,000 loaned the bank was advanced illegally and the RFC was asked to account for collateral relinquished by the bank and valued in the answer at $125,000,000.

The bank was headed by Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President of the United States, who once was chairman of the RFC. The RFC authorized a loan of $90,000,000 to the bank in June, 1932, and $30,000,000 was taken. Shortly afterward an amendment to the RFC law was enacted forbidding the agency to grant loans to repositories with which RFC officials were connected. In October, 1932, the bank accepted $50,000,000. In the light of the amendment, it was argued, the latter transaction was illegal.

Central Republic closed out its banking business in October, 1932, after paying off depositors. General Dawes became chairman of a new bank, the City National Bank and Trust Company. The publisher's brief claimed the RFC money went to the new bank.

Largest Auto Output Since 1929 Expected

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Alfred Reeves, vice president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, reports that an output of 4,150,000 cars and trucks in the United States and Canada was indicated for the year 1935. He told the directors of the association that the figure surpasses all years back to 1929 and exceeds last year by 45 per cent. Trucks were figured at 760,000 units, a mark surpassed only in 1929 when about 66,000 more units were made.

Mr. Reeves said production of trucks in the fourth quarter this year will establish a new high record. He estimated that registration of all cars and trucks combined at the end of this year will approximate 26,000,000 vehicles, a gain of about 4¼ per cent over last year.

Mr. Reeves' report said sales of American cars outside the United States during the year will total 550,000, a gain of 29 per cent over 1934.

Forbes Sees Frozen Wealth and People In Need as Retarding Factor in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Frozen wealth on one hand and need on the other hand feature the situation in the United States today, according to a survey of national economic affairs by B. C. Forbes, financial writer and magazine publisher.

There are $22,000,000,000 tied up in savings banks and at the same time it would take $80,000,000,000 to supply the needs of people who would buy all manner of goods if they had the money to pay, Mr. Forbes told the National Standards Parts Association at its meeting here over the week end.

Meanwhile, however, he sees improvement and a general pickup all along the industrial and consumer fronts.

"The country is more run down at the heels and needs more things than at any time since the Civil War," he said. "And notwithstanding all the crushing of the ordinary people by the depression, there still is $22,000,000,000 of savings deposits in the banks."

Mr. Forbes was skeptical of "high sounding promises from certain exalted quarters, considering what happened to previous promises." However, he said, he did attach "tremendous importance" to what inspired these conciliatory pronouncements, since they followed "an unmistakable change, a deep ground swell, in public opinion."

"An increasing number of people all over the country are now demanding that prosperity and employment be given full play; that nothing more be done politically to upset them," he said.

Charles P. Garvin of Washington, general manager of the National Stationers' Association, declared there were 7,500,000 unnaturalized persons in the United States and 1,500,000 here illegally.

"If we deported them all, we would not have enough people left for the available jobs," he said. "We have 20 per cent more jobs than bona-fide citizens today."

Four New Banks Open In Four States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—During the last week four new banking offices were opened, one each in Georgia, Iowa, South Carolina and Wisconsin, according to the Weekly Banking Market released by the Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

The bulletin also records three changes in title and location, one in Iowa, one in Minnesota and one in Montana, and the absorption of two national banks in Oregon. Seven discontinued banks, of which two were voluntary, were also reported.

Banks and Trust Firms Lead in RFC Repayments

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Banks and trust companies are continuing ahead of other borrowers in rate of repayment of Reconstruction Finance loans, a report shows.

Of $2,408,943,313 authorized for loans to 7454 banks and trust companies, the corporation said, $1,910,131,224 has been disbursed and $1,522,248,141, or 80 per cent, has been repaid. This compared with a 54 per cent repayment for all borrowers.

Retail Business Up 15 to 30 P. C. Above Year 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Buying of Christmas goods was the outstanding feature of retail trade during the past week, although weather conditions forced consumers to cover long-postponed needs of clothing, shoes, hardware, groceries and other winter merchandise, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet.

Demand spread to nearly all departments, as the greatest willingness to spend that has been witnessed during any holiday season in the past five years developed.

"Based on the results of the past two weeks," says the report, "estimates for December retail volume range from 15 up to 30 per cent in excess of 1934, with a larger gain expected for jewelry, radios, toys, fur garments, rugs, furniture, house-furnishings and electrical appliances.

Shoppers Demand Insistent

"Declines from the comparable period of 1934 were not revealed in any of the reports received this week. Volume rose from day to day, as shoppers' demands grew more insistent, the average gain in retail sales over those of the week previous spreading from 10 to beyond 30 per cent.

"Compared with the corresponding 1934 week, the estimated increase for the country, as a whole, ranged from 8 to 20 per cent. Retailers in the New England States had one of the best weeks of the year, sales going ahead of last December's by 8 to 12 per cent.

"Reflecting the rising rate of industrial activity," the report continues, "the money spent for merchandise in the Middle West was more by 20 to 35 per cent than a year ago. Below-zero weather in many parts of the Northwest boosted retail sales 18 to 30 per cent over last year's, with staple goods leading.

"Improvement in the South continued, with the margin over 1934 advanced to 15 to 25 per cent. In some sections of the Southwest distribution was retarded by floods, but averaged 12 to 18 per cent better than a year ago. With indications of the best holiday trade since 1929, sales on the Pacific Coast were up 18 to 25 per cent from the same 1934 week.

Pressure on Wholesalers

"Pressure was placed on wholesalers for rush shipments of fill-in supplies of winter merchandise and the prompt dispatch of reorders for Christmas goods. As shortages developed, many buyers made special trips to the leading markets to obtain items needed urgently for pre-holiday selling events.

"To the rising orders for current needs was added the broader covering of futures in staple lines, as prices continued to stiffen, which placed wholesale volume for the week 10 to 18 per cent ahead of that for the comparable 1934 period, with larger increases reported by some of the Midwestern centers," the report concluded.

Newsprint Output Rises in November

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Production of newsprint in the United States and Canada in November increased 25,981 tons over the like period last year.

Production in Canada at 262,852 tons was just slightly under the October production of 266,515 tons and was the second best month's output for the year. It also exceeded output for any month in 1934 by Canadian mills, according to figures reported by the Newsprint Service Bureau.

United States mills turned out 78,929 tons in November, against 74,933 in November last year, a gain of 3996 tons.

Mills in both countries produced 341,783 tons during the month, compared with 315,802 tons a year ago, an increase of 25,981 tons.

Marketing of Pigs Slowest in 28 Years

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Fewer pigs have gone to market in 1935 than in any year since tabulations were started 28 years ago, the records showed today.

Slightly more than 23,000,000 hogs were slaughtered this year under federal inspection, the latest tabulation showed. Butchers' knives were expected to claim 2,500,000 more hogs before the year has ended, bringing the total to near 26,000,000, 50 per cent less than last year.

Not since 1910 has the figure fallen under 30,000,000 hogs. Then the total was 26,103,783. Records are not kept on the number of hogs killed on farms or in plants not under inspection.

Blames World Troubles On Economic Nationalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Dec. 14—Economic nationalism was held responsible for many of the problems perplexing the world today by C. Douglas Booth, publicist and lecturer, in an address to the Rotary Club in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here recently.

The economic mistakes made in Europe and elsewhere since the war, he declared, are directly traceable to fear of another armed conflict. Those who wish to bring about real recovery should concentrate on two objectives, he declared. They are: (1) Straightening out of the currency chaos. (2) Removal of trade barriers and restrictions.

Combed Yarn Association To Hold NRA Wage Scale

GASTONIA, N. C., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Southern Combed Yarn Association pledged itself to continue adherence to wage and hour scales of the former NRA textile code at a meeting here.

Bankruptcy Act Amendment Is Likely by Next Congress

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Despite the fact that the Federal Bankruptcy Act has been at least five times amended in the last three years to take care of the debt problems of the depression, it is likely that at the next session of Congress further amendments will be proposed.

At a "National Conference on Debtor Relief Laws," held here last week under the auspices of the School of Law and the Law Alumni Association of New York University, the achievements and inadequacies of the present reorganization laws were discussed, and hints were given of the probable points at which further improvement will be sought.

In addition the Securities and Exchange Commission is required by the Securities Act of 1933 to make recommendations to Congress on Jan. 3 next on the work of protective and reorganization committees. These recommendations are expected to be drastic and the preliminary investigations have already covered many abuses in recent reorganizations.

The complexity of modern corporate debt structures, and the need of avoiding waste of corporate resources through cumbersome reorganization technicalities, led President Hoover as early as 1932 to recommend earnestly to Congress the improvement of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, and since that time four important modifications have been made.

Section 75 of the Act, the so-called Frazier-Lemke Act, applied to distressed farm properties. It was seriously crippled by a Supreme Court decision, but subsequently modified by Congress to meet the court's objections.

Section 77, placed in the Act, provided a new procedure for the reorganization of railroads. This section was again modified by Congress last August, but it is still under some criticism.

Four Bankruptcy Acts

Section 77B, applying to industrial corporations, has been resorted to so far by about 1500 corporations, and has generally taken the place of the old-fashioned equity receivership. Reorganizations under 77B will be the principal subject of the SEC recommendations to be made to Congress next month.

Lastly, the Bankruptcy Act has been substantially modified to meet the needs of creditors and debtors of distressed municipalities.

Since 1800 the country has had four Federal Bankruptcy Acts, each passed as a result of some period of economic stress resulting from war or depression. Except for the present act, which was passed in 1898, these have been shortlived, the four acts having been in operation only during the periods 1800-1802, 1841-1843, 1867-1878, and 1898.

Bankruptcy procedure, however, looks primarily to the winding up and liquidation of the debtor's affairs, and with the development of large-scale corporate enterprises, first in railroading and then in industry, there has been a need of some kind of legislation under which creditor and debtor relations could be reorganized to permit the corporation to remain in business without dismemberment of its assets or dissipation of its going value.

Although many competent lawyers assert that the Bankruptcy Law of 1898, even before its amendment in 1933 and 1934, contained fairly adequate provisions for agreements among creditors, and between creditors and debtors, permitting reorganization instead of liquidation, the equity courts rather than the bankruptcy courts were generally used for the reorganization of corporations, and it was to improve on their obsolete procedure that Sections 77 and 77B, which are "in but not of the Bankruptcy Act," were passed. The primary purpose of these sections was to enable the courts to impose the will of a majority of creditors on a minority, thus eliminating expensive delays, complicated procedure, resultant high lawyers' fees, and the possible dissipation of the debtor corporation's assets before the court is able to pronounce a reorganization scheme operative.

Coercing Creditors

Despite their admitted superiority over previous procedures, both these sections are still considered far from perfect. For example, it is estimated that even under the last modification of Section 7, the quickest possible time for a railroad reorganization to go through would be 18 months. Section 77B has been criticized for greatly increasing the burdens of the federal courts, for it imposes duties on the judges of which they formerly were free or which they could delegate to referees.

The general tenor of all the amendments applying to railroads, industrial corporations, farm debtors, and municipalities, has been to increase the authority of the courts to impose a plan upon reluctant creditors. In the case of the Frazier-Lemke Act, this was the direct cause of the law being found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Section 77B, applying to industrial corporations, permits the court to find a plan equitable, and put it in operation, if a majority of the creditors in each class find it acceptable. This has been intended to eliminate the delays which minority creditors could impose by raising their rights to a nuisance value at the expense of the more compromising majority creditors. On the other hand it has so greatly increased the duties of the courts that some judges have complained that it encumbered their dockets quite as much as did prohibition. The last amendments to Section 77, relating to railroads, have so greatly increased the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the expense both of creditors and of the courts, as to have already caused a serious question of constitutionality to be raised.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A couple of weeks ago I was commenting in this column on the pressure toward higher prices in the British steel industry and on the widespread dissatisfaction among consumers of finished steel at the shortage of supplies. A new and significant development is the proposal of Austin Motors to build steel works at Wolverhampton to supply themselves (and, if there should be any surplus, other motor manufacturers) with steel sheets and drop forgings. Not many months back Lord Nuffield was threatening a similar adventure by Morris Motors if steel prices were not reduced.

Automobiles and Steel

The Austin project, which is intended to go into productive operation in about nine months' time, has been greeted with annoyance by the steel industry. The president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce gave his opinion that it would be against the interests, not only of existing steelmakers, but also of the country generally; for the loss of the Austin orders would raise the cost of other grades of steel, through the narrower spreading of overheads. On their face, the proportions involved do not seem to warrant any very grave forecasts for the steel industry.

In 1934 the output of finished steel in Great Britain was 6,438,000 tons, of which about 650,000 tons was taken by the automobile industry. The capacity of the proposed Austin plant at Wolverhampton is stated to be 100,000 tons, less than 1½ per cent of the total national output. The overall comparison, however, masks the importance that automobile orders may have for individual firms, and for the sections of the industry that concentrate on the highly specialized forms of steel required. If Morris joins Austin and the proportion of deserters is doubled, the outlook for these sections might become serious.

Hidden Price Lists

The steel-makers themselves protest that there has been scarcely any change in price schedules, certainly not enough to compensate for high wages, dearer raw materials, and increased costs generally. The consumers find their answer in the fact that profits in the steel industry were higher in 1934 than in 1929, although production was 8 per cent lower. The truth seems to be that rationalization during the depression, the exclusion of a large quantity of foreign steel, and the rising demand of the automobile and other industries which are running at a higher level of activity than before the slump, have entirely altered the market conjuncture in the steel trade.

The bargaining advantage, which formerly was with the buyers, is now all with the sellers. Listed prices may have remained the same, but whereas steel is now being sold at those prices it was previously sold well below them, as a result of various rebates and discounts. Now there is much more scope for such "shading" of prices in the market for specialized steel products than in the market for structural and ship steel.

The Government is said not to favor the Austin move because it threatens to upset their policy of encouraging the internal consolidation and rationalization of the iron and steel industry. American readers will note the parallel with events in the United States in those high and for-off times before the depression, when the Ford steel-works were constructed at River Rouge and the National Steel Corporation was formed.

Railway Rating Tangle

Among the important forces operating in the British steel industry today is the prospect of large orders for railway modernization. Meanwhile, the financial position of the railways may be seriously affected by the result of a case now before the House of Lords.

Under the Railway Rating and Valuation Act of 1930, a special Assessment Authority was set up to fix, according to certain rules, the valuations on which the railways would be assessed for local rates. The authority arrived at figures which were substantially in excess of those on which the railways had been previously assessed. Thus the Southern Railway valuation was raised from £1,840,000 to £2,180,000, and that of the London & North Eastern from £2,600,000 to £3,500,000. The Southern appealed to the Railway and Canal Commission.

The commission placed a different interpretation on the rules for valuation, and reached the conclusion that the Southern's assessment should be only £1,077,000, and the L. N. E. R.'s should be nil. If this interpretation is upheld, the Southern will be able to claim the return of £1,200,000 of excess payments during the past four years, and the L. N. E. R. will be owed £5,200,000. The Southern will have to pay £300,000 less per annum henceforward, and the L. N. E. R. £1,300,000 less.

Similarly for the other railways. But this is not the whole story. Under the Derating Act of 1929, three quarters of the rates due from the railways are paid, not to the local authorities, but to the Railway Freights Rebates Fund, which is used to subsidize freights on coal for export and for use in certain iron and steel works, and on special classes of agricultural and other produce.

Since the traders who have profited by these rebates obviously cannot be sued for the return of the arrears, a decision by the House of Lords in favor of the railways would mean a heavy mortgage on the Freight Rebates Fund.

Money Stocks Rise To New High Peak At $16,260,836,196

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Secretary of the Treasury announces that on Nov. 30 money stocks had reached a new high record for the United States, a total of $16,260,836,196. This is about double the amount of money on hand on Aug. 13, 1929, says the report, when the nation was at the peak of its prosperity.

If the total dollars was distributed, individuals would have $5.54 more today than on the latter date. Per capita circulation is not $45.86 compared with only $40.32 at the peak of prosperity.

Big Gold Imports

Responsibility for this record upturn in monetary stocks was laid to heavy gold and silver imports and the revaluation of gold.

On Oct. 31 total stocks, including those held by the Treasury, by Federal Reserve Banks and in the hands of the public were $15,911,112,601. On Nov. 30, 1934, the total was $14,105,252,602 and on Aug. 31, 1929, $8,700,957,998.

Of the money stocks, $5,846,295,798 was in circulation—that is, outside of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks. This compared with $5,712,596,930 on Oct. 31 and $5,548,533,937 a year ago.

The total circulation on Aug. 31, 1929, amounted to $4,439,858,913, this figure including $1,251,000,000 in gold and gold certificates in circulation. No gold is now given as in circulation, although the monthly report shows $109,903,649 in gold certificates still outstanding from the Treasury and Reserve banks.

Anticipation of the biggest holiday demands for cash in six years was expected to increase money circulation substantially, at least until Christmas.

Circulation Gains

The important gains in circulation were in Federal Reserve notes and silver certificates. Circulation of Federal Reserve notes on Nov. 30 was $3,612,229,440; on Oct. 31, $3,495,045,275, and on Nov. 30, 1934, $3,176,012,230. Silver certificate circulation was as follows: On Nov. 30, $812,205,479; on Oct. 31, $773,043,282, and on Nov. 30, 1934, $558,357,180.

Total gold held by the Government on Nov. 30 was given as $9,919,898,791, compared with $9,693,291,628 the month before and $8,131,821,968 on Nov. 30, 1934.

At the end of November the Treasury held $10,978,233,056 of all money stocks against $10,634,596,747 on Oct. 31 and $8,848,416,004 a year ago.

Federal Reserve Bank holdings were: Nov. 30, $509,920,243; on Oct. 31, $561,203,431, and on Nov. 30, 1934, $1,296,605,004.

The Treasury statement estimated population Nov. 30 at 127,483,000, compared with 127,421,000 the month before and 126,736,000 a year ago.

A. T. & T. Says New Federal Accounting Form Too Expensive

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its affiliates contended yesterday that the new uniform system of accounting proposed by the Federal Communications Commission would cost the companies $10,000,000 and would misinform the public.

A statutory court of two circuit court of appeals and one United States District Court Judge heard the plea in which the companies asked for an injunction to prevent the commission from enforcing its order.

Engineering Awards Drop During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Engineering construction awards this week totaled $35,037,000, according to Engineering News-Record.

This total is made up of private work, $4,077,000 and public, $39,960,000, of which $2,388,000 is federal and $28,572,000 state and municipal. This is lower than last week in all classifications. Corresponding values last year are total, $28,858,000; private, $4,799,000; public, $24,059,000; federal, $1,979,000 and state and municipal, $22,080,000.

Sewerage awards are higher than last week but all other classes are lower. The totals are: waterworks, $3,398,000; sewerage, $1,541,000; bridges, $1,025,000; streets and roads, $9,306,000; public buildings, $7,764,000; commercial buildings, $1,180,000; industrial buildings, $725,000; earthwork, waterways, $2,961,000.

Exchange of Bonds Offered by Germany

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—An offer of exchange of securities or payment in "blocked" reichsmarks was tendered today by the conversion office for German foreign debts to holders of certain German maturing obligations.

The offer, made in accordance with the regulations of the Reichsbank, is similar to one made in October to holders of German obligations maturing around that time.

For most of the affected issues the offer provides for exchange of the maturing bonds for a like principal amount of an unmatured series of bonds of the same issue.

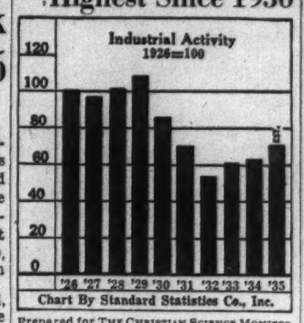
The blocked reichsmark available by the alternative offer are restricted as to use and are convertible into dollars only at a heavy discount.

D. C. HEATH AND COMPANY
BOSTON

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 181

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation payable December 31, 1935, to preferred stockholders of record December 20. Checks will be mailed.
M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

Industrial Output Highest Since 1930



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

INDUSTRIAL production for the full year 1935 will be higher than any year since 1930, according to the index of the Standard Statistics Company.

The estimate for the current year is 71.7 per cent of 1926 and the index for 1931 was 70.2.

Gains have been shown for each year since the low of 1932, when the index was 54.0.

State of Maryland Asks Right to Tax RFC Bank Holdings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Denying that the Reconstruction Corporation was "an essential governmental function," Maryland officials told the Supreme Court the State should be allowed to tax the RFC on its $1,000,000 preferred stock in the Baltimore National Bank.

Attorney General Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, filed the State's printed arguments, contending the RFC "does not appear to be anything more than a lending agency to assist in the recuperation of private industry."

Although granting "the constitutional power of Congress to authorize" purchase of bank stock by the RFC, the Maryland official argued, "it by no means follows" the RFC is entitled to immunity from state taxation.

Several Supreme Court opinions which held that state owned liquor systems and banks were subject to federal taxation because they were "not of an essential governmental character" were cited.

The brief argued the tax revenue of states was threatened "by the unprecedented expansion of federal activity in the field of private business." The brief also quoted the recent Supreme Court opinion which denied Congress had the power, under the Home Owners Loan Act, to convert state building and loan associations from state to federal control against the wishes of the State.

The Maryland Court of Appeals, highest state tribunal, approved the state tax on the RFC stock.

New Life Insurance In November Rises 3.4 P. C. Above 1934

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—New life insurance production for November was 3.4 per cent more than for November of last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported yesterday. Showing an identical percentage increase was the total for the first 11 months of this year.

For November, the total new business of all classes written by the 42 companies contributing was $700,059,00 against $676,757,000 during November of 1934.

For the first 11 months, the total new business of these companies was $8,033,841,000 against $87,766,856,000 last year.

RFC-Owned Chicago Bank Stock Retired

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The first step in retirement of preferred stock issued by big Chicago banks to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was taken when the First National directors voted to pay off two fifths of its $25,000,000 worth.

At the same time the directors voted to resume dividends on the common stock on an annual $4 per share basis.

The RFC acquired $50,000,000 preferred stock of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company and $25,000,000 of the First National in December, 1933.

Factory Employment Up 39.1 P. C. in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 14—Employment in Virginia factories in October was 39.1 per cent greater than in March, 1933—"the depth of the depression," according to the Labor Department. Weekly pay rolls were 83.6 per cent greater.

Factory workers in the State increased in number 2.5 per cent between July 1 and Aug. 1 this year, and 0.9 per cent between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, but declined 0.1 per cent between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1.

Livestock Market Prices Decline Sharply in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—All species of livestock lost price ground this week. Declines were sharp and uneven, and in most instances erased upturns scored a week earlier. Fat steers and yearlings lost 50c to $1—in instances as much as $1.50—on one of the most erratic and sharply lower markets of the season. Hogs declined 15c to 25c, and fat lambs 25c to 40c, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Prime steers fell from a $15 top a week earlier to $14.25, but as a rule the downturn on strictly choice and prime steers was only 25c to 50c. The severest drop in fat cattle came on yearlings and light steers, which had sold at new high prices for the season during the International Stock Show a week earlier.

In this connection a good many yearling cattle are selling at $10.50-$11.50 which are very similar to $11.50-$13 kinds when the market was at white heat only a few days earlier. All inbetween and weighty steers as well as light kinds lost 50c to $1, only common kinds showing minor downturns—usually 25c.

Hogs topped at $10 early in the week but that price attracted fairly liberal receipts later, with the result that the closing peak was $9.70. Both the dressed beef and fresh pork markets gave unsatisfactory accounts of themselves, suggesting that relatively high live prices paid last week or early this week were out of line with dressed meat. The closing top on fat lambs was $11, but early last week up to $11.65 was paid. Most fat wooled lambs are now selling at $10.50-$10.85, with throwouts at $9 downward. Yearlings sold off in sympathy with fat lambs and although a few finishers have been paying $10-$10.25, even up to $10.40 for feeders, demand on this score has subsided, making $10 the practical top on either feeding or shearing lambs.

The "upper crust" of the fat steer and yearling crop sold at $12.50 upward. The practical top was $14, light steers of long yearling type reaching this price. A raft of short-fed steers and yearlings turned at $9-$11, with warmed up kinds at $8.50 down to $7. Meaty feeders went to the country as high as $9.15, mostly $7.50-$8.50.

Thin stockers have practically disappeared. All she stock except common heifers and cutter cows declined 25c—in instances more on inbetween grade heifers. More weighty butcher hogs are showing up but sows and pigs remain very scarce. The general killing quality of the fat lamb crop is improving as the season advances. Prevailing winter prices of both hogs and lambs still hark back to 1930.

U. S. Bank Clearings For Week Are Lower

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Bank clearings were lower for the full week ended Wednesday, Dec. 11, than in the five-day week preceding.

The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the latest week was $5,136,378,000, compared with $4,769,049,000 a year ago, an increase of 7.7 per cent. For the preceding week the gain was 20.6 per cent.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10

We Welcome Small Accounts

The same careful service and personal attention is given to small accounts as well as large. Our co-operation with depositors is not governed by the size of the account.

We Are Centrally Located

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 Milk Street - - - - Boston, Mass.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE

Character Campaign Launched By Crime Prevention Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Selling character to American youth is the country's big task today, according to McClellan Reed, president of the National Crime Prevention Council, who has launched a nationwide character-building campaign in a lecture tour.

Convinced that crime can be eliminated through education, the council—organized in 1932 by southern California civic leaders—will attempt to stimulate interest and to enlist the support of all service clubs in every state in which its president speaks.

The long-range objective of the movement is to incorporate in every public and private school curriculum a course in character building in order to bring the necessity of this phase of education before young children, it was pointed out by Mr. Reed, a Pasadena, Calif., banker.

National Campaign

"Youth has been sold everything but character," he declared, indicating the growth of the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquor among young men and women as a result of insistent selling campaign. "It is up to grown-ups to exemplify good character and to insist that their children be given the proper emphasis on clean and healthful living and thinking," he added.

"Most of this nation's tribulations in recent years—the crime and corruption in high places and much of the depression itself—can be traced directly to failures of human character," Mr. Reed asserted. "We feel the time has come to wage a national character-building campaign."

Co-ordination of Work

Recognizing that most civic groups already contain character-building as a part of their platforms, the Crime Prevention Council will attempt to co-ordinate all such groups in this one phase, and to devote its entire time to this one fundamental activity. Also, Mr. Reed intends to enlist two prominent residents of each city he visits to serve as a nucleus in organizing that locality for a unified drive to raise the nation's character level.

Mr. Reed revealed that during the past year much preliminary work has been accomplished. Motion picture concerns have been influenced to improve the moral tone of their productions, radio program directors have been encouraged to include character-building talks, newspapers have been provided with thought-provoking articles, and addresses have been sponsored in schools.

Speaking appointments have already been obtained in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Philadelphia with other engagements yet to be made definite.

Business Standards

In a recent talk before business and professional men and women at San Diego, Calif., Mr. Reed sounded the keynote of his drive by outlining several points by which members of his audience could sell character to youth. Included among them were:

"To maintain the high character of the business's personnel, products, and services; to conduct business in an ethical manner; to create within itself character-building examples for employees to follow; to reward honesty and virtue; to set up healthy mental and physical recreation for its employees; to create in the thought of its employees interest in work and recreation; to look after the comfort and well-being of its employees during working hours; to instill in the thought of the employees that success of the business depends upon the quality of their work; and to make its employees proud of the fact that they are working in accordance with American principles and in an American institution, to teach them to honor the American flag, to respect law and order, and to preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Definite Advances In Justice, Beauty And Right Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — Dr. George Sarton of the historical research staff of Carnegie Institution of Washington, delivering the third lecture of the Elihu Root series Dec. 11, asked his audience whether right really triumphs over wrong in human experience.

He opened his lecture with a paradox in which two men oppose each other. They are of equal strength and courage, but one is fair and gentle, the other is rough, cruel and unfair. Which has the better chance of victory? Dr. Sarton asked, and answered that if mankind as a whole is considered, "it is the first who wins."

The greatest question in history, the lecturer said, is, "How did the generous people, the thinkers, the dreamers ever succeed in triumphing over the brutal and unthinking crowds, and oblige them to accept their dreams and help in realizing them? How did civilization become possible, and how did it maintain itself in the face of a cruel world increasing little by little?"

In the light of past history, Dr. Sarton held that mankind will be able to increase its creative activities in the future even in face of formidable difficulties and that "definite advances will be made in creation of justice, beauty and truth." He defended "uncompromising idealism" of which our age is more deeply in need than anything else, saying:

"The gentle but continuous efforts of good men are like the proverbial drops of water falling unobtrusively but uninterruptedly upon the same place and cutting mountains. They must necessarily defeat the erratic efforts of selfish men, however strong the latter and however weak themselves. The higher aspirations of men are sufficiently pertinacious and convergent to accomplish miracles, and it is only because of the continuity of purpose that humanity has at all succeeded in achieving a modicum of civilization.

"In the long run generous ideas will survive ungenerous ones, and justice, injustice. In the long run beautiful things will outlast ugly ones. In the long run truth will eradicate error."

High Winds Cause Delay in Events At Miami Air Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 13—Despite high winds, which eventually halted the exhibitions, the Miami All-American Air Maneuvers yesterday were opened by a roaring armada of 80 airplanes over the city.

A Navy stunt trio from Pensacola gave the crowd of some 4000 spectators gathered at Municipal Air Field the first thrills by acrobatic flying in formation at the opening of the event. The fliers were led by Lieut.-Commander G. C. Gaehres. A squadron of bombing planes of the General Headquarters Air Force next went through formation maneuvers over the field.

Tex Rankin, Portland, Ore., and Cincinnati speedster, ran away with the first race for Class C open-cockpit planes of 550 cubic inches or less, covering the 15-mile closed course in his low-wing monoplane at an average speed of 104,548 miles an hour. Lem Ovey, American instructor of the Cuban air forces, staged a demonstration of aerial acrobatics. The famous army trio, the "Men on the Flying Trapeze," gave demonstrations of various precision movements executed at close quarters.

A feature of the meet was the arrival of a General Headquarters Air Force OA-5 amphibion which landed at Chapman Field at 1:50 p. m., after flying nonstop from San Juan, Puerto Rico, in about 7½ hours. Ben Stegall, Savannah, Ga., won the second race for Class C ships of 800 cubic inches.

Higher Education Tests Parent-Teacher Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Parent and teacher co-ordination which has become such a vital factor in modern grade schools, is being adopted by the University of Washington through what is known as the Patron's Study Group. This group of organized parents and professors is sponsored by the University Extension Department and by the Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The purpose of the study group is to find out how to improve themselves at the job of being parents. Textbooks on the subject are conspicuous by their scarcity. The first topic of study, "What has a modern university student the right to expect of his family?" had to be answered, not by academics but by actual experience and through discussion.

New Brunswick Premier Hints at Beer and Wine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S.—From St. John, N. B., comes report of the first hint from an official circle that the issue of beer and wine parlors in hotels is to be considered by the New Brunswick Government. On Friday night Premier Dysart in an address at a social function in St. John said that hostelries should be enabled to extend their service so as to include certain features to which the American travelers have become accustomed at home—following a prolonged national drought."

Farmers as Leaders Held Canada's Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—At this time when we see economics pointing toward an increased quantity of country life, natural science is showing us the possibility of improving its quality, stated Col. Wilfred Bovey, of McGill University and president of the Canadian Handicraft Guild.

The past few years had shown great advances in transportation and communications. There is reason to believe that within a measurable period life in the country will have as many artificial amenities and far more natural ones than life in the city, and that the economic and social level of rural life will be at least equal to, and probably above that of city life.

This new kind of country life will need a new kind of education reaching up from the rural school to the agricultural college. An important cause of the move toward the cities had been that all education had been directed toward city life. Agricultural life needs a directing class just as much as does city life. It is not only the farmers who need farmer leaders but the nation as a whole.

"Canada is an agricultural country and yet how many farmers are there in our governments, how many on the boards of our banks, how many helping to direct our great newspapers?" asked Colonel Bovey.

Hauptmann Is Sentenced To Chair Week of Jan. 13

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14 (AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann was sentenced yesterday for the second time to the electric chair for the murder of the Lindbergh baby, as Justice Thomas W. Trenchard set the week of Jan. 13 for his execution. The Supreme Court of the United States rejected a request for a review of the trial last Monday.

Explaining his interest in the case and replying to criticism directed at him because of his actions, Governor Hoffman said: "I have hardly spoken to a person who believes that the execution of Haputmann will write the last chapter in this crime. In other words they doubt that there has been a complete solution. The majority of them believe he's guilty but they think there are riddles which remain unsolved."

Hoan Warns Business It Must Aid Jobless

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14 (AP)—Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, veteran Socialist, said Dec. 12 that if private business fails to pay the bill for feeding the nation's jobless, public ownership would replace it.

Mayor Hoan who had a leading part in recent conferences which perfected plans to fuse Socialists, La Follette Progressives and seven other Wisconsin liberal groups, asserted permanent unemployment confronts millions now on relief. He blamed mechanical advances which have abolished jobs in industry.

Philadelphia Company

Net operating revenue, before appropriation for retirement reserve, of Philadelphia Company and subsidiaries not including the Beaver Valley Traction Company, in receivership, and its subsidiary totaled $23,100,632 for the year ended Sept. 30, as compared with $23,736,855 for 1934.

Alberta Buffalo Going to Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAINWRIGHT, Alta.—The herd of 70 bison which are the only animals of that species in the whole of Europe is to be augmented by the plains buffalo of the Canadian West, as Dr. Lutz Heck, director of the Zoological Gardens in Berlin is now in Alberta arranging for the shipment to Germany of 18 or 20 buffaloes from the great herd of 6000 animals in Wainwright Park. Dr. Heck has also secured 10 moose for shipment to Berlin.

These Alberta animals were selected by Dr. Heck as this is one of the few remaining sections of the world where wild game remains comparatively unaffected by the hunter, whereas in other parts of the world hunters, in taking the finest specimens available, have upset the law of nature which tended to survival of the fittest.

The moose and buffaloes from Alberta will be released in large parks in Germany which will, as far as possible, allow them to enjoy the concitions of wild life.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. — Sublet unfurnished apartment, 7 rooms; heat, refrigeration; garage, hot water. Inquire MRS. BYRON HATFIELD, Mystic, Conn. Bargain.

PERFUMES

HOVE, Parfumeur, offers a Christmas Special, box of four separate and distinct Southern flower odeurs, postpaid $1.10, price list of other perfumes sent. 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

RELIABLE, progressive and financially responsible parties wish to contact manufacturers who want representation on West Coast; lines must be meritorious and backed by responsible firms. R. J. KOONTZ, 526 South Oxford St., Los Angeles, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

BUSINESS BLDG. FOR SALE
HOLLYWOOD, Florida—Two-story hollow tile poured concrete building, 25x121—located center business district. Priced to sell. Write Box 96 for particulars.

ROOMS TO LET

HOLLYWOOD-BY-THE-SEA
ROOMS FOR RENT
In large comfortable home; kitchen privileges, if desired; for particulars address MRS. NORA WALSH, Box 595, Hollywood, Fla.

SALESMEN WANTED

AN old-established manufacturer of greeting cards for all occasions has an opening for an experienced salesman to call on department stores, gift shops, variety and stationery trade. Two complete and distinctly different lines, including one for chain stores and retailers confronted with syndicate competition. Now expanding because of greatly increased 'round demand. Man selected will be offered a permanent position with substantial commissions and definite assurance of advancement as he makes good. If you have a car, a good sales record and references, write fully giving age, complete business experience, etc., on which a fair opinion of qualifications can be based. G-15, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

AGENCIES WANTED

COTTON salesman well connected and widely experienced on Liverpool Cotton Market offers services as agent or representative to cotton shippers and merchants; excellent references. A. N. CONWAY, 77 Canning St., Liverpool 3, England.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ONE OF BROOKLYN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL APARTMENT HOUSES—New, modern, directly on New York Harbor; electric or gas refrigeration, free bus service, elevator, etc; 2½, 3 and 4 rooms from $45 up. MARINE VIEW APTS. 72nd St. and Shore Rd.

RIVERSIDE DR. 593 (COR. 135TH). 7-8 LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS ONE SPECIAL 2-ROOM APARTMENT. All modern improvements, unexcelled views; abundant closets; attractive rentals. KEMPE & COMPANY 55 West 95th St., N. Y. C. RIverside 9-2900

N. Y. C., 1130 Woodycrest Ave., 165th—Newly decorated 4-5 room apartments, all improvements; well-kept house; $42-$50. Supt.

N. Y. C., 69 Pinehurst Ave., 181st—4 rooms newly decorated, all improvements; in well-kept house; $50 month. Inquire Supt.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

..for the discriminating

We have a few delightful suites of 2 to 5 rooms available at

Oxford Courts

5 Arlington St. Cambridge, Mass.
TROW 4220

LINCOLN HALLS
11-15 PARK DRIVE, BOSTON
1-2-3-room suites, modern, unusually large rooms and reception halls. Overlooking the Fenway. Distinctively redecorated; free refrigeration, elevators, restricted tenancy, dignified atmosphere, within walking distance to The Mother Church. $32 to $75. Apply to Mrs. Bailey, Suite 4, 11 Park Drive. KENmore 6319.

GEORGE A. GILES and SON
CAMBRIDGE — KIRkland 2345

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1500.

FLORIDA APARTMENTS
FOR RENT
Christian Scientists preferred. Apply at Garage Apt. on premises. 535 10th Avenue So., St. Petersburg.

UPTOWN APARTMENTS
3-8 rooms, modern, heated, unfurnished; $35-$55.50; furnished slightly more. 24-A Clearway St., Boston. KEN. 0482.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Three or four sunny rooms, kitchen, bath, in desirable neighborhood near Harvard College. Tel. Kirkland 8205.

CENTER NEWTON, MASS.—Upper sunny apartment, 4 rooms, heated, desirable location, convenient transportation, 25 minutes to The Mother Church. Cen. 1077-W.

DOVER, N. H., 751 Central Ave.—Studio apt., 3 rooms, large north light window, panelled Celotex interior; all new; flower garden.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—3 rooms, kitchenette, fine view, excellent heat, desirable central location; references. Box V-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 160th St., 638 W.—Attractive, large, sunny comfortably furnished. Hudson view, private family, reasonable, elevator. Apt. 6-B.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

N. Y. C. (Columbia University Section)—Opportunity to buy lease and furnishings of seven-room modern apartment with four rooms now rented. Write Box A-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call. BLU 7405 20 minutes from Boston

BOATS

FOR SALE
At salvage price. $20,000, 40-foot mahogany 6-berth cruiser; two 200 h. p. Sterling engines, excellent condition; top speed 35 m.p.h.; hull damaged at dock; cost little to repair except for labor; a rare bargain for right party; price $1500. Inquire:
C. L. OSTERTAG
98 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOKS AND GIFTS

BURTON BOOK and GIFT SHOP
137 West 86th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Sch. 4-9855
Unusual Greeting Cards for all occasions and Christmas. Beautiful and useful gifts.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston Mass.

DOGS FOR SALE

DOBERMAN PINSCHER PUPPIES—Dam and sire A. K. C. registered. H. D. BISBEE, 317 Lincoln Ave., Saugus, Mass. Tel. 300.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York Regent 4-2234.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL private collection Chinese curios, embroideries, rugs, vases, kimonos, etc. 125 Hemenway St., Boston, between 2 and 5, or by appointment. COM. 7783.

2 ANTIQUE RUGS, 11.2x 8.4 and 8½x4.4; also hand-made crystal chandelier and other misc. articles; can be seen by appointment. Box W-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

HARZBURG, GERMANY—8-room villa, central heating; hot and cold water; full particulars on request. D. V. MENDL, 163 Beacon St., Boston.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, rugs, from wealthy homes, reasonable; special prices on new Simmons bedding, studio beds, twin beds. LLOYDS SALES ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

GIFTS

Special Christmas Gift Offer
Original Paintings from Bermuda
ATTRACTIVE HOME DECORATIONS
Landscapes, Marines, Tropical Flowers in water color and oil, unframed; remarkable reduction, from $5.00 up. ELSE BOSTELMANN, 1265 Broadway at 32nd St. (7th floor), New York, N. Y. Murray Hill 4-0011.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK and housework; two experienced, reliable women for 4-story and basement house; family five; sleep out. Phone MISS LAGERWALL, Mohawk 4-4700, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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American Banker	New York, Dec. 15	Dec. 14, 8:00 pm	Dec. 15, 7:00 am
Deutschland	New York, Dec. 18, 12 m	Dec. 18, 1:00 pm	Dec. 18, 8:00 pm
American Farmer	New York, Dec. 20	Dec. 19, 8:00 pm	Dec. 20, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Nordic	San Francisco, Dec. 19	Dec. 14, 4:00 pm	Dec. 14, 7:30 pm
Nordic	San Pedro, Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 4:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm
*Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 31	Dec. 26, 4:00 pm	Dec. 26, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jefferson	Seattle, Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 4:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm
President Coolidge	San Francisco, Dec. 28	Dec. 23, 4:00 pm	Dec. 23, 7:30 pm

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Everything for the Table
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Diamond Setting — Expert Repairing
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FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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"Have That Well Groomed Look"

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HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
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Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains
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Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

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Home Studio, 892 Forrest Road, N. E.
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GEORGIA

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(Continued)

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HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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The Store All Women Adore
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Dependable, Wearable Gifts for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
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Duco Painting. We Straighten Everything.
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LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 — DIAL 2-0533

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Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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FOR SALE OR RENT

SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Valuable Business or Factory Site
OXFORD STREET
BONDI JUNCTION
To Let or For Sale
Apply SMYTHE, 50 Darling Pt. Road
F. M. 1549

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSE OF 3 APARTMENTS
Villa style (built before war), flower and kitchen gardens, beautiful situation with view of Untersee and Rhine; safe, investment. Offers to: Frau Meier-Hürlimann, Villa Seeschau, Stein a/Rhein, Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

TEACHERS

PARIS—English lessons and conversation; also French; children or adults. MISS DIMMOCK, 60 Boulevard Montparnasse XV. (Littré 12.93.)

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17. — Telf. Godth. 8147
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 — Tel. Cent. 1422

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL: — ORDRUP 3460
KUL·KOKS·CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19. — Tel. Byen 6785.
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmænd.

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 or Vester 9277
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler (Joiner)

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 — Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

BAARSLAG'S
BOUWBEDRYF—Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahudstraat 15-17 — Tel. 773435

B. MULLER, Gediplomeerd Verpleegster
Certificated Nurse
Valeriusstraat 84 — Tel. 391482
Stelt zich beschikbaar voor Algemeene verpleging, Kinder-verzorging en tydelyke opvoeding van kinderen. In de stad ook hulp-verleening per uur. By voorkeur by Christian Scientisten.

NORWAY

OSLO

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo — Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69.
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10.
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11.

Mynstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM — KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG
"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG
BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12
HIGH CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS
DAMFRISERING
Nybrogatan 37 II. — Tel. 677468. — Tempos Hus.

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality.

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. — Tel. 673280, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Frippa Otto de Rose Soap

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 — Tel. 414143

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
Architekt und Baugeschäft
Schwarzwaldallee 38. Tel. 43.695 and 44. Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen (BUILDER)

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 24.241 — H. Günther, Manager

FLOOR-WAX—Solid and Liquid
SHOE-CREAM—in All Colours
ERWIN THOMMEN, Altrheinweg 52

BERNE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 37.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MÜNZGRABEN 6. 8-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices
Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE — ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MUSIC HOUSE
Müller & Schade
Founded 1850
SPITALGASSE 20
Musical Instruments - Radios
Records and Apparatus

STATIONERY - ENVELOPES
For Personal and Business Use
FOUNTAIN PENS
W. RÜEGG & CIE
SCHWANENGASSE 5
Large Assortment

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 — Tel. 23.454

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 — Tel. 31.521

SCHAERER & CIE
MARKTGASSE 63
KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS
Tafelgeräte

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17
Tel. 22.331

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 — Tel. 27.516

MOBEL SCHMIDT
FURNITURE
Weihergasse 7 im Marzili
Telefon 27.535

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Felix Badel & Cie S. A.
ÉLECTRICITÉ
4 PLACE DU MOLARD

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGÈNE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7 *(Linen)*

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser Parfumerie
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
Tel. 45.779

Fourrures
H. GHERARDI
8, PLACE DES EAUX-VIVES
(FURS)

SALON MARGUERITE
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
3 Avenue du Mail — English spoken.

QUALITY GROCERIES AND DRUG STORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8.

HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES
E. VAUCHER, 19 Rue Versonnex
Grand assortment:
Biscuits, Chocolats,
Conserves de fruits and légumes
SPECIALITES ANGLAISES

La Tricoteuse de la Madelaine
Mme. V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites.
Wools of All Colours and Qualities.
Instructions Given Free
1 Rue du Vieux Collège — Tel. 45.991

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE GENÈVE
Articles de Ménage
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Facing Cinéma Alhambra

W. BERTRAND
92 rue du Rhône. Genève
MEUBLES EN ACIER
"BIGLA"

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 RUE DU MARCHÉ and 15 RUE DE RIVE

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL

MAISON ARTARIA
Optical Goods
Verres et Jumelles ZEISS
Grand Quai 2 — Place du Rhône 1

M. LINDENMEYER, FILS
Ch. Viquerat, Succ.
15 BOULEVARD DES PHILOSOPHES
Goods Made to Order
Speciality of light desserts for dinners and parties.
Ice Cream — Iced Chocolate, etc.

MUSIC
Désirez-vous être bien servis?
Adressez-vous chez
MME. ORSAT-RUBIN
15, Quai de l'Ile — Grand choix.

AU DEVIDOIR
Opposite Christian Science church
9 Boul. des Philosophes
WOOL - TABLE-LINEN - POTTERY GIFTS
Tel. 43.978

La Grande Boucherie Du Molard
ne vend que de la marchandise de toute premiere qualite.
Tel. 47.385
(Butcher)

GRENCHEN

Herrenmoden Wälti-Graf
Postplatz
(Articles for Gentlemen)

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

LAUSANNE

M. STEIGER & CIE
4, rue St-François
PORCELAINES CRISTAUX
ORFEVRERIE
GLASS

MERSMANN
RUE DE BOURG 10
Watchmaker—Jeweller
Vacheron & Constantin—Zenith—Longines—Omega Agency
Repairing
TEL. 23.234

ARTISTIC HAND-CRAFT STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 — Tel. 23435

Chaussures—Shoes
H. KELLER-CORBOZ
Maison fondée en 1911
Rue Pichard 13

AUX BONNES MONTRES
G. Benoit-Chatelain
Rue St. Francois 14, first floor
Tel. 22.077 — 1er Etage
WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER
REPAIRS

LAUNDRY
First Class Work
Blanchisserie de l'Avenue Ruchonnet 8
Lavage à la main.
MME. CAVIN — Tel. 29.748

MÜRREN

Magasin M. Gertsch
All kinds of Wools and Knitted Sports Articles

NEUCHATEL

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD
Rue du Bassin
Chaussures, Maroquinerie
Chemiserie pour Messieurs
Immense choix de Jouets
(TOYS)

MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
Salon de Modes
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor, Tel. 1815.
Beautiful Selection of Hats.
Runs in Stockings Neatly Mended.

GUYE-ROSSELET
rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie, Parapluies
Articles de voyage. Réparations.
Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs

EMILE GOSTELI
ARCHITECT
Plans—Devis—Expertises
RUE MATILE 41 — Tel. 51.113

Savoie-Petitpierre S. A.
RUE DU SEYON
Articles pour Cadeaux
Gants—Cravates—Châles
Dernière Création
(Christmas and New Year Gifts)

ANTOINE & CIE
RUE DU CONCERT
TEL. 51.373
FLOWERS

HUG & CIE
En face de la Poste
MUSIQUE—INSTRUMENTS
RADIOS—GRAMOPHONES

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL
(Continued)

Delachaux & Niestle S. A.
Rue de l'Hôpital
Stationery and Bookshop
Porte-plumes reservoir en tous genres

ST. GALLEN

RADIOS
REPAIRS
GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
SETZ & HUGENTOBLER
POSTSTRASSE 6 — TEL. 818

ZURICH

Neuer Hut!, dann den echten Borsalino
ANTICA CASA
Er ist modeführend auf der ganzen Welt
Geiger & Futter
ZURICH 1 · LIMMATQUAI
HATTERS

A Very Fine Christmas Gift
You will find is a SWISS WATCH
Früh
J. FRÜH
WATCHMAKER
Watches and Clocks of Very Best Quality
Good Service and Repairs — Tel. 33.971

H. WEISSHAUPT
MECH. DREHSLEREI
FEILENGASSE 3, ZURICH
Tel. 20.822

Holzleuchter, Ständerlampen, Tischlampen, Leselampen, Bücherkrippen, Servierboys, Brotschalen, Pflanzenständer, Tischen aller Art Hocker rund und viereckig (Lamps, Candlesticks, Tables, etc.)

H. KELLER, ZÜRICH 9 (Albisrieden)
Letzigrabenstr. 106. Tel. 48.304
Möbeltransporte, Speditionen sowie Automietfahrten mit Packard-Wagen 6-7 Pl. mit Rollverdeck.
(Furniture Remover, etc.)

SPIRA
Zurich — Sihlstrasse 37
Basel — Freiestrasse 42
SILK and WOOLLEN MATERIALS

Modes Lydia
A Nice SCARF of Silk, Velvet or Wool is a fine Christmas Gift
MRS. L. MOTSCHI, Fraumunsterstr. 4.
Tel. 37.562

Koch-Kurse

Koch-Buch
Privatkochschule von E. Fülscher
Plattenstrasse 86, Zürich 7. Tel. 24.461
(Cookery School)

MAISON BRESIL
L. Bosshard
Usteristrasse 9 — Freiestrasse 50
Tel. 35.145 — Tel. 44.593
Biscuits: J. P. Ritz, A. G. Laupen
Orange Marmalade, Crosse & Blackwell's Products, Coffee without caffein.

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5
Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
Heinrichstr. 83, Tel. 36.428
Hairdressers

Chemiserie G. Werren
PLATTENSTRASSE 50 - ZÜRICH 7
Tel. 44.543 — (UNDERWEAR)

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
Woolen, Silk and Cotton

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Zurich 1. — Paradeplatz.
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of First Class Makes
Weihnachts-Geschenke in reichster Auswahl

MAX HEGETSCHWEILER
ARTISTE-PEINTRE — PARIS
temporarily in Zurich
kindly invites you to see his paintings (landscapes and still-life). For further information please apply tel. 61.892

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SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

JELMOLI
ZÜRICH (Switzerland)
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

Perlenhaus Gossauer
Münstergasse 7
Beads, Modern Ornaments

Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

Groceries, Provisions,
High-Class Confectionery
PRINGLES
Phone 1733 Box 646
CORNER ALIWAL AND ZASTRON STS.
Fill Up at Our Atlantic Bowser

CAPE TOWN

GrahamHallResidential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis,
Billiards, etc.
Under the management of
Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3568

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
Second Floor Remington Buildings
96 St. George's Street Telephone 2-1253
We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

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(PROP.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
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Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

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OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 Central
Tel. Cen. 3991

"CHLOE"
Ladies' Imported Gowns, Coats, Etc.
5 COLONISATION CHAMBERS. West St.

WINTONS

The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel, moderately priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

BUY—
The Model Dairy
BREAD
19 Varieties Phone 443

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners

Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.
Box 3818 Phone C 2142/3 "Fanny"
in Pritchard Street

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LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: P. Stolp, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs., 70 Pritchard Street

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BRITISH MADE
REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
22 Albert Street Phone 33/1900
Tel.: Add. Smithbat

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

G. M. HORNE
(Pty) Ltd.
PRINTERS
61 Simmonds Street

Masterson & Co.
GROCERS and
PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
PHONE 24 2348 JEPPESTOWN

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
LATE J. BLINMANS
Factory Distributors for
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF and KERK STREETS
Also at
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and GRAAFF REINET

NEW, SILENT
Kelvinator
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL
ELECTRIC STOVES
GRUNOW RADIO

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

MAPPIN & WEBB
(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED

Gem Specialists
Catalogue free on application
27 Plein Street, J'BURG
Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

PIETERMARITZBURG

KEAN'S PHONE 4146
Luncheonette and Tea Lounge
On the Corner of Longmarket and Timber Streets

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery,
Glassware & Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

ROSA SYMS
Specialists in Viennese Dresses, Coats, Costumes, Washing Frocks, Lingerie, Handmade Ware for Tiny Tots. Hand Embroidered Irish Linen.
8 Carlyle Arcade P. O. Box 243 Phone 4273

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209 PIETERMARITZ ST. PHONE 3993

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville. Phone 2773

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G.P.O.) Phone 3168

PRETORIA

B. C. B. STORES (Pty) LTD.
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices.
DRAPERY FANCY
HABERDASHERY
HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SOFT FURNISHING
STATIONERY, CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM, MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
310 GEORGE ST., 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

HORDERN BROTHERS
General Drapers and Furnishers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Etc.
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
GULBRANSEN
Radios, Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

HIGH GRADE GROCERY
KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service
Let us ring you for your order.
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs

FRED SEARL FLORAL STUDIOS LTD
49 CASTLEREAGH ST SYDNEY
[NEAR HOTEL AUSTRALIA]
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TEL. B 6061 CABLE ADDRESS
THREE LINES FREDSEARL

J.B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

DOBBS BROS. LTD.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

PHONE: MA 3200
Elizabeth Fry
CORSET AND LINGERIE SPECIALIST
Individually Designed and Tailored
ROOM 51, FIFTH FLOOR
State Shopping Block, Market St.

TELEPHONE MA 2597
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
Exclusive Designer
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street, SYDNEY

HAIRDRESSER
MADAME CHRISTINE
Beauty Specialist
CHARM OF HOLLYWOOD PRODUCTS
Ninth Floor, State Shopping Block
MARKET STREET M. A. 5241

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310 GEORGE ST., 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS 49 WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY N.S.W.
Telephone FI151 three lines
We offer a helpful dependable service to meet the requirements of the most exacting purchasers of colour plates, half-tone, line blocks

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
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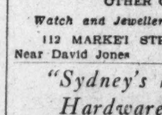

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IF YOU tell the truth, you have infinite power supporting you; but if not, you have infinite power against you.
—CHINESE GORDON

Daily Features

IT IS good to be a part of life. Just as a sundial counts only the sunny hours, so does life know only that it is living.
—H. G. WELLS

Monitor Movie Guide

William Powell as a Code Expert In a Wartime Mystery Comedy

By E. C. S.

Jessie Matthews in Gaumont-British's Forthcoming "First a Girl," in Which Sonnie Hale Will Also Be Featured

Bar 20 Rides Again (Paramount)—Hop-Along Cassidy checkmates the Wild West bad man who plots cattle raids on a chess board. William Boyd, Jean Rouverol.

Charlie Chan's Secret (20th-Fox)—Warner Oland as the polite Chinese detective exposes a fake séance and solves another violent movie crime. Astrid Allwyn.

Coronado (Paramount)—Johnny Downes and Betty Furness in that one about the sailor and the girl. Musical froth and flippancies. Leon Erroll, Alice White.

East of Java (Universal)—Melodrama of castaways, with the villain redeeming himself and the hero keeping the lions at bay. Charles Bickford, Elizabeth Young.

The Fire Trap (Empire)—Our hero, the insurance adjuster, finds a bride in the burning loft. Norman Foster, Evalyn Knapp, Sidney Blackmer, Herbert Corthell.

Frisco Waterfront (Republic)—Political tycoon reconciled to his former wife after she becomes the widow of his rival. What a twist. Ben Lyon, Helen Twelvetrees.

The Great Impersonation (Universal)—E. Phillips Oppenheim mystery story with Edmund Lowe doubling as an Englishman and a German. An intrigue involving an international spy ring that deals in munitions. Wera Engels, Valerie Hobson.

His Family Tree (Radio)—An unsavory political farce, with an intemperate father newly come from Ireland to disrupt his daughter-in-law's household, but finally helping his son win the election. James Barton, William Harrigan, Marjorie Gateson.

Liliom (Fox)—A French language version of Molnar's drama about the heartless carnival barker who is finally regenerated by suffering. Charles Boyer, Madeleine Ozeray. More than sufficiently realistic.

Mr. Hobo (G. B.)—George Arliss as a tramp in rural France, who, because his name is Rothschild, runs into all sorts of prosperity, manipulates a banking crisis, hands a fortune over to the heroine and takes to the road again. Ingenious farce. Gene Gerrard, Viola Keats.

A Night at the Opera (Metro)—The Marx Brothers cut up characteristically during a performance of "Trovatore," after preliminary monkeyshines in Italy and on shipboard.

The Perfect Gentleman (Radio)—Retired army officer becomes a music hall entertainer to earn money. Cheerful fun with Frank Morgan and Cicely Courtneidge.

Rendezvous (Metro)—William Powell as a code expert who wishes to get to the World War front but is continually obstructed by the interfering heroine. Mystery-comedy-romance. Rosalind Russell, Binnie Barnes, Henry Stephenson.

She Couldn't Take It (Columbia)—Preposterous melodrama about a jailbird who reforms the wayward family of a distressed paterfamilias who seeks respite from domestic worries in prison. George Raft, Joan Bennett, Walter Connolly.

Stars Over Broadway (Warner)—Routine yarn about the hotel porter who became an opera singer. James Melton, Pat O'Brien, Jean Muir.

Too Tough to Kill (Columbia)—Hack melodrama with Victor Jory as the engineer of a construction tunnel who circumvents the cold-blooded villains with the aid of the girl reporter, Sally O'Neil.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tiny Tot Laundry

TWO trained nurses have been operating a successful laundry which is confined to work for babies. From the birth notices in the paper the nurses secure the names of the little newcomers who furnish them with their new business. A charge of 50 cents is made for three dozen pieces, which are called for and put into a separate laundry bag. When the clean clothes are returned, they come in a white pasteboard box.

Each washing is run through separately and is done in soft water with the best laundry soap. Three rinsings complete the process, and one is a sterilized solution. One young mother whom I know, can manage to do her own laundry and that of her husband; but she finds the tiny tot laundry a boon. — Mrs. S. W.

What They Say

Democracy

"I have yet to see the man or woman who did not become more attractive and more alive, by laying aside a too prized reserve and mingling on equal terms with other members of our common, struggling, hungering human family.—*Henry Morton Robinson.*

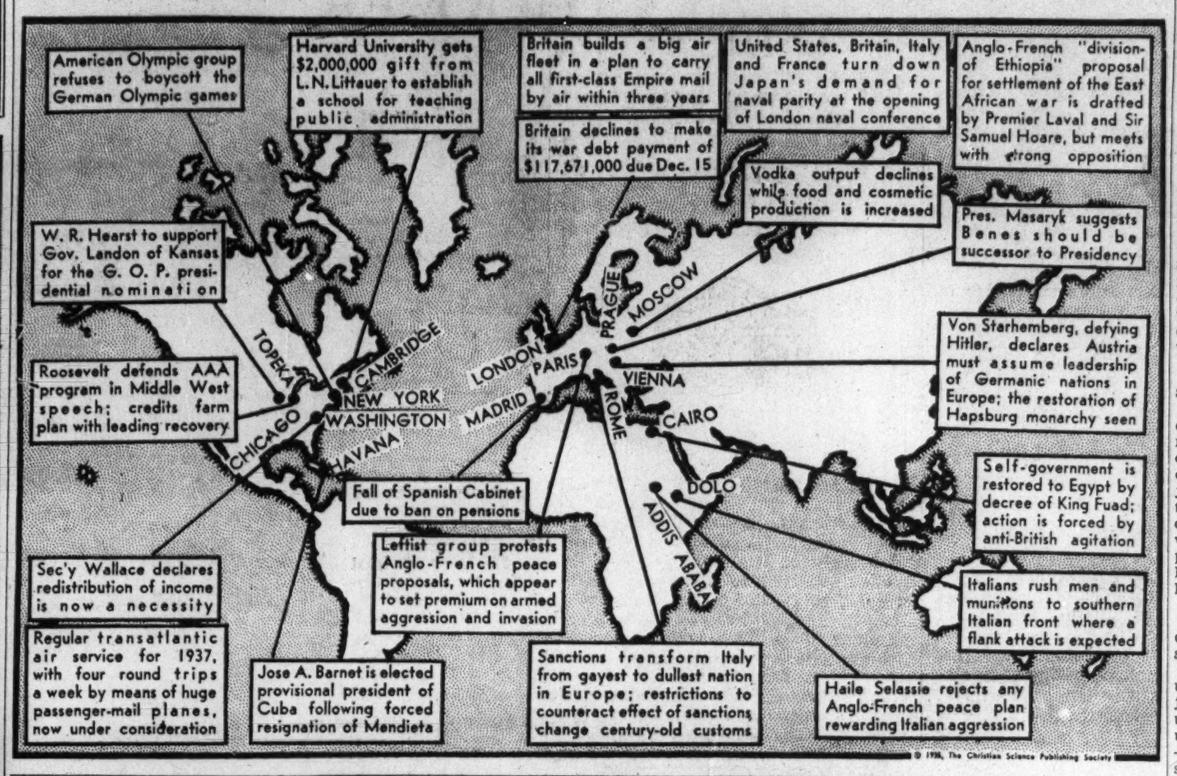
A Mistake

"What was Mr. Wilson's mistake was going to Europe, instead of inviting Europe to come to him."—*Emil Ludwig.*

Now It Can Be Told

"An adventure is an inconvenience rightly considered. An inconvenience is an adventure wrongly considered.—*G. K. Chesterton.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


American Olympic group refuses to boycott the German Olympic games
Harvard University gets $2,000,000 gift from L. N. Littauer to establish a school for teaching public administration
Britain builds a big air fleet in a plan to carry all first-class Empire mail by air within three years
Britain declines to make its war debt payment of $117,671,000 due Dec. 15
United States, Britain, Italy and France turn down Japan's demand for naval parity at the opening of London naval conference
Anglo-French "division-of Ethiopia" proposal for settlement of the East African war is drafted by Premier Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare, but meets with strong opposition
Vodka output declines while food and cosmetic production is increased
Pres. Masaryk suggests Benes should be successor to Presidency
W. R. Hearst to support Gov. Landon of Kansas for the G. O. P. presidential nomination
Roosevelt defends AAA program in Middle West speech; credits farm plan with leading recovery
Von Starhemberg, defying Hitler, declares Austria must assume leadership of Germanic nations in Europe; the restoration of Hapsburg monarchy seen
Self-government is restored to Egypt by decree of King Fuad; action is forced by anti-British agitation
Fall of Spanish Cabinet due to ban on pensions
Leftist group protests Anglo-French peace proposals, which appear to set premium on armed aggression and invasion
Sec'y Wallace declares redistribution of income is now a necessity
Regular transatlantic air service for 1937, with four round trips a week by means of huge passenger-mail planes, now under consideration
Jose A. Barnet is elected provisional president of Cuba following forced resignation of Mendieta
Sanctions transform Italy from gayest to dullest nation in Europe; restrictions to counteract effect of sanctions change century-old customs
Italians rush men and munitions to southern Italian front where a flank attack is expected
Haile Selassie rejects any Anglo-French peace plan rewarding Italian aggression
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Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

The Lord's Prayer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN ELIOT, self-appointed missionary to the Indians of Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, acquired a very thorough knowledge of their language. From 1661 to 1663 he translated the Bible into the Indian language. Some idea of the work involved may be obtained from the following translation of the Lord's prayer:

"Nooshun kesukqut, quttianatamunach koowesuonk. Peyaumooutch kukketassootamoonk, kukkenantoomoonk ne n nach obkeit neane kesukqut. Nummeetsuongash asekesukokish assamaiinean yedyeu kesukod. Kah ahquontamaiinuean nummatcheongash neane matchenehukqueagig nutahquontammounonog. Ahque sagkompagunaiinnean en qutchhuaoonganit, webe pohquohwussinean wutch matchitut. Newutche kutahtaun ketassootamonk, kah menuhkesuonk, kah sohsumoonk micheme."

In Lighter Vein

Unafraid

"So you want to marry my daughter," said Mr. Brown to the anxious youth. "Have you seen her mother?"

"Yes, but daughters don't always grow to look like mothers," came the faltering reply.—*Pearson's.*

In Aberdeen?

The group of police recruits were being taught the rudiments of their job. "Now, suppose you wished to disperse a mob," said the superintendent, "what would you do?"

"Pass the hat, sir," answered Casey.

Bored

The club bore was relating one of his long-winded stories that everybody knew by heart.

He was describing what happened to him when he went on a trip to the Grand Canyon in America during a world tour.

"The soft curtain of night was just falling," he orated. "There I stood, drinking in the scene, with the giant abyss yawning before me."

One of his listeners interrupted at this point:

"I say, old chap," he asked, "was that abyss yawning before you got there?"—*Answers.*

Qualifying for Help

Panhandler: "Say, old man, kin you help a brother Mason, Odd Fellow, Elk, Moose, Owl, Forester or Labor Unionist?"

Man: "I don't belong to any of them."

Panhandler: "Ah, then, kin you help a fellow Methodist, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Disciple, Baptist, or Quaker?"

Old Man: "I don't belong to any of them, either."

Panhandler: "Ah, then, shake hands, partner, and assist a fellow socialist, uplifter, brain-truster, and boondoggler in distress."—*Whitewright* (Texas) *Sun.*

Ahem!

The professor and a student were discussing peculiarities of English speech. Said the former: "Now, sugar is the only word beginning with *su* which has the sound of *h* between the *s* and *u*."

"Are you sure?" returned the student.

His Credentials

Foreman: "Do you think you're fit for really hard labor?"

Applicant: "Well, some of the best judges in the country have thought so."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Bridegroom (to Best Man): "If ye must tie a shoe on the car, let it be a pair."
—Tit-Bits

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dividends of Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

SEVERAL years ago a woman wished to show her gratitude to one whose wide experience in a certain field had blessed her and members of her family with spiritual vision, understanding, and joy. Her deep desire to repay such kindness was rewarded.

One day her benefactor (who edited a local magazine, contributions to which were gratis) remarked that he wished he could find someone to write articles which dealt with the beauty of the out-of-doors. Although not aware of possessing any literary talent, the woman had written an article on this subject some time before, merely to express overflowing thoughts. Rather timidly she sent in this manuscript; and to her great surprise it met with instant acceptance and appreciation.

She wrote more. And one day the thought came to her to write religious articles and send them away for possible publication. Great was her joy when her first article of this type also met with acceptance. Thus the desire to repay kindness resulted in the discovery of a talent which has brought boundless joy.

Much in Little

IT IS the characteristic of great minds to make many things understood with few words; little minds, on the contrary, have the gift of talking a great deal and saying nothing.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

All-in-all—This name for — is read as one word, with stress on the first and third syllables. No prominence is given the "in."

Beatify—*Be-at'-ih-fi* (*e* as in create, *a* and first *i* short, second *i* long).

The Latin *beatus*, "happy, blissful, blessed," and *facere*, "to make," are combined in this word, which we use in the sense of "to impart blissful enjoyment." The participial adjective "beatified," as in "beatified understanding," carries over the thought of "blissful or blessed."

Concur—*Kon-kur'* (*o* clipped-short, *u* as in *urn*).

From a combination of the Latin *cum*, "together," and *currere*, "to run." We use our word in a variety of related senses, among them: "to come together, to coincide, to act jointly, to unite or agree in nature, to combine toward a common object or effect." Note that if you concur with another, you do more than approve his actions; you agree with him to the extent of joining with him in action.

Contingent — *Kon-tin'-jent* (*o* clipped-short, *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

This adjective has its principal use in expressing the sense of "subject to something else, dependent upon a preceding event, conditional upon or touching another situation"—as, "happiness contingent upon service." In this it follows very closely its Latin antecedent, *contingens*, present participle of the verb *contingere*, "to touch, to relate to" (*cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch").

Emanate—*Em'-a-nate* (*e* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long).

Whatever emanates from something, flows out from it; as is indicated by the Latin roots, *e* "out," and *manare*, "to flow." That from which anything emanates is its true and only source.

Embryology—*Em-brih-ol'-o-gy* (*e*, *i*, and first *o* short, second *o* as in *obey*; secondary stress on first syllable).

An embryo is the rudiment of an organized physical being, a young organism in the early stage of development, our word being derived from the Greek *embryon*, "the fetus, or the young in the womb or egg." To this we have added *logos*, "discourse." Embryology, then, is the study of physical organism in its primary development.

Endureth—The second vowel is long *u*, not *oo*.

Fleddest—Two syllables.

Hurricane—Add *-kane* (long *a*) to "hurry" (*u* as in *urn*), and you have it. Avoid *hoor'-a-ken*.

Metaphorically — *Met-a-for'-ih-kal-ly* (*e* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, *o* short although many prefer it circumflex as in *orb*, *i* and second *a* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

A simile specifically expresses a comparison of two objects by the use of "like" or "as"—as, "His brow is like marble"; but a metaphor merely implies a comparison, without "like" or "as"—as, "his marble brow." The adjective is "metaphorical"—as, "Marble was mentioned in a metaphorical reference to his brow"; and the adverb is "metaphorically"—as, "His brow was metaphorically described (or presented) as marble."

Nehemiah — Preferably *Ne-he-mi'-a* (first *e* long, second less sustained as in *create*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *Ne-a-mi'-a*.

"Of, through, to" (Rom. 11:36)—One of the constructions in which prepositions, generally in the inconspicuous background of speech, are prominent.

Primarily, secondarily—Webster's preference is *pri'-mer-ih-ly* and *sek'-un-der-ih-ly*.

Relinquish—The *n* is as in *ink*.

Sensual—Preferably *sen'-shoo-al*.

Watereth—*Wau-*, not *wat-*.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Board Members

Question: The bylaws state: "The newly elected Board of Directors shall hold their first meeting . . . at which they shall elect from their seven Board members a President, Vice-President and Clerk-Treasurer." Do all seven board members vote in electing the officers to carry on the meeting? Heretofore, the President and Clerk-Treasurer have not been voting; but when there are members absent, the President has been voting to make the number uneven. Is this permissible?

Answer: It is not clear from this question just what is meant. A newly elected board at its first meeting has no president of clerk-treasurer. After selecting a temporary chairman to preside at the first meeting, it proceeds to elect its permanent officers, and in such election all members may and should vote. Indeed, after election, officers of a board may vote on all questions. In a board of only seven members it would be improper to abstain from voting except for an unusual reason. In a ballot vote, such as an election, officers (including the presiding officer) vote, even in a meeting of the entire organization.

Brevities

Paducah (Ky.) Sun-Democrat: Professor Goddard has perfected a rocket stabilizer. People who find it necessary to make frequent trips to Mars will be grateful for the new convenience.

El Paso World News: Though they soared higher than ever mortals have gone before, the stratosphere balloonists say nothing of having seen Il Duce's horse.

St. Louis Star Times: Moving to escape taxes will never become 100 per cent effective until another habitable planet is located and space ships are perfected.

Punch: An astronomer says the world will last nineteen million years, and not eighteen, as he previously estimated. Well, that's a relief.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

No. 23

C. From Birth of Moses to Death of Joshua (continued).

3. From Sinai to Kadesh-barnea (11 days), Ex. 19 to 40, Lev., Num. chapters 1-12
Encamp in the third month at Sinai, Ex. 19:1 to 40:38
The giving of the law to Moses, chapters 19 to 23:19; 24:1-17; the Ten Commandments, 20:1-17
Instruction regarding the building of the tabernacle, chapters 25-27
The Aaronic priesthood, services and ritual of the tabernacle, chapters 28-31
Tables of stone given to Moses, 31:18
Worshiping the golden calf, 32:1-14, 20-24
The tables of stone broken, 32:15-19
The Levites slay 3000 men, 32:28
New tables of stone given, covenant renewed, 34:1-35
Tabernacle and furniture constructed, chapters 35-40
Instruction in offerings, Lev. 1-5
Burnt offering, chapter 1; meal offering, chapter 2; peace offering, chapter 3; sin offering, chapter 4; trespass offering, chapter 5
The priest's function in sacrifices, chapters 6 and 7
The consecration of the priest, chapter 8
Sacrifice of Aaron, chapter 9
Nadab and Abihu (Aaron's sons) kindle fire and are slain, 10:1-5
Laws of Purification, chapters 11-15
Women, chapter 12; leprosy, chapters 13 and 14; ceremonial uncleanness, chapter 15
Ritual of the Day of Atonement, chapter 16
The law of holiness, chapters 17-27
Numbering men of war, priests and Levites, Num. chapters 1-4
Concerning adultery, chapter 5; Nazarite vow, chapter 6
Gifts of the princes, chapter 7
Seven lamps of the sanctuary, cleaning the Levites, keeping the second Passover, chapters 8-9
Journey resumed from Sinai, 9:15-23; 10:1-36
The First March, the Halt at Paran, Num. 10:11-35
The fire at Taberah, 11:1-3
At Hazeroth — Murmurings of Moses, Miriam and Aaron; Miriam becomes leprous, 11:4 to 12:16

(To Be Continued Daily)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Makes a Master Trade*

By LE PELLEY

I SEE YOU FINALLY GOT THE GIRLS' CHRISTMAS PRESENT
YES, AND I THINK I PUT IT OVER ON HYMIE DOBSON! I BOUGHT IT FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR AND A WICHY IRON ——
I COULD TELL THAT HYMIE DID NOT EVEN KNOW WHAT A WICHY IRON WAS —— IT JUST SOUNDED SO GOOD HE AGREED TO THE DEAL —
IT'S HARD TO ADMIT IT, MARMADUKE, BUT I DON'T KNOW WHAT A WICHY IRON IS MYSELF!
YOU NEED NOT FEEL BAD ABOUT THAT —— NOBODY DOES ——
NOT EVEN I
I JUST HAPPENED TO THINK IT UP WHILE I WAS TALKING TO HYMIE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Package Season*

By CARMACK

The Boss's mother returned from shopping today loaded down with packages—
"Come on," I said to ol' Jerry-"Let's watch her open them-They're Christmas packages, no doubt"—
"Well, what was so christmasy about that?" ol' Jerry wanted to know later-"All I saw was a pair of shiny shoes, some ties, a book, some socks and a cap"
"It didn't look so Christmasy at that, did it?" I said—
"Just the same", I told him, they sniffed pretty nice and I always like to be around when packages are being opened"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Sanctions of Conscience

PUBLICATION of the reputed text of the reputed peace plan discloses none of its reputed virtues. The terms now revealed are if anything worse than the world had expected. If this is really the scheme by which France and Britain would have rewarded an aggressor—and it still seems incredible—it mainly reveals that the pursuits of peace by public law at Geneva and by secret trading at Paris do not mix. Of the two, it appears to us that this is a defeat for nationalistic diplomacy rather than for the international system.

For the League of Nations was intended as a forum in which the conscience of the world could find expression. It has performed that function in this case. It had organized economic sanctions which so pinched Italy that Mussolini is reported to have made desperate threats of open war against Britain and France. Now when that danger is given as the excuse for this plan to serve half of Ethiopia up for the defier of the collective system, the League is mobilizing the sanctions of conscience to thwart a false peace.

World opinion may not recognize the immediate risks this plan sought to avoid; it does sense, perhaps better than the statesmen, the eventual risks involved in paying such a price for peace. Possibly the sanctions of conscience are applied without adequate knowledge of hazards or very much sense of responsibility. Britain and France, not the United States or South America, would have to withstand an Italian attack should Mussolini really be so foolish. Yet opinion in Britain and France realizes that to surrender to force is hardly the way to stop the application of force. And everywhere the common man senses that law under a collective system is a far surer guarantee of security than any armament.

We had believed that Britain especially had awakened to this fact. Her material interests as a wide-flung empire as well as her altruistic interest in the League had seemed to coincide so definitely with the collective security system that this maneuver comes as a double shock. Americans, even those most friendly to Britain and especially those dissatisfied with their own country's failure to take more active part in peacemaking, have been depressed if not disgusted; they would be wonderfully heartened by an end to face-saving in London and frank British action to remove the remains of this plan from the Geneva scene.

But in any case the wise worker for peace will be encouraged rather than disheartened by the way the sanctions of conscience have operated this week.

The Price of Freedom

THE Brookings Institution recommendation that cheaper prices are the most feasible way to redistribute national income has attracted a good deal of educative discussion. Among the contributors is the Barrabas League. This organization remarks that "tendencies toward the maintenance of prices by industry are an inherent result of the advantages accruing from the concentration of capital in large units," and concludes that for this reason the Brookings panacea is not practicable.

It is true that price-fixing under one cloak or another is a potential characteristic of big business. But it seems always to have been a tendency among sellers of goods. In the Middle Ages steps had to be taken by the political authorities to enforce what was then known as the "just" price—just, that is to say, from the standpoint of the consumer. Adam Smith noted the prevalence of anti-consumer ideas in industry. He remarked, perhaps extravagantly, that when one reads of manufacturers meeting together, one can always be certain that some plan is on foot to "fleece the consumer." As businesses became bigger, price agreements became easier to obtain, because of the power these single enterprises could exercise over fellow-enterprisers.

The advantage to society that can accrue from the enlargement of single corporative enterprise is no justification for conferring sovereignty over prices to the enterprisers. If that were done, there would be no advantage in big business, only a menace. Let us give the maintenance of prices its proper name. It is private monopoly. As such it is opposed to the best interests of the consumers, or society; indeed, to the only possible basis of a capitalistic order, which ideally is a regime of free prices.

Power over prices should thus be the consumer's prerogative, whether the goods behind the ticket come from big or little factories. Think what might have happened if price-fixing had been governmentally encouraged. Consequent high prices would have prevented the distribution of the commodity affected among an ever-increasing number of people. Simultaneously the trusts would have taken advantage of labor-saving devices so as to reduce their costs. With the maintenance of prices, however, this would have promoted a steady growth of technological unemployment. To a permanently low living standard would thus have been joined chronic joblessness.

The automobile may be cited to show the benefits to living standards of cheap prices flowing from the enforcement of competition. A tendency toward private monopoly was visible in the early days of this industry. But it could never make progress, partly because of the laws of the land but mainly because of the presence in the industry of Henry Ford. This is the tribute that Mr. Ford's rivals now pay to him. If there had been no Henry Ford, with his individualistic philosophy of business enterprise and his attachment to cheap prices, the automobile today might have been the luxury of the well-to-do.

No more substantial issue confronts the electorate than that of the dangers of monopoly. In this respect we agree with Senator Borah. Political democracy in this day of big business could be dangerously neutralized by the grant of price sovereignty to groups of industrialists. It would be no longer worthy of the name. The freedom that we possess is due in great measure to the power that we have as consumers over prices. One might go so far as to say that without it political democracy would disappear. For the trials of the body economic under a regime of private trusts would be such that the harassed people would call in desperation for government monopoly in place of private monopoly. Neither form of economic monopoly is tolerable.

The economic rule for a free people has never been stated better than by Mary Baker Eddy in 1900, in a statement given to the New York World:

> To my sense, the most imminent dangers confronting the coming century are: the robbing of people of life and liberty under the warrant of the Scriptures; the claims of politics and of human power, industrial slavery, and insufficient freedom of honest competition; and ritual, creed, and trusts in place of the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany.*)

These words are more apropos today than they were thirty-five years ago.

Away From Restrictions

THE Canadian-American trade treaty has met with a very mixed reception from the interests immediately involved. As a closer examination of its contents has revealed its nature, most of the first cries of alarm have subsided. At the same time a sigh of satisfaction has gone up from those who are watching anxiously for a sign as to the genuineness of Mr. Roosevelt's support of his Secretary of State.

The treaty has more importance than even the hundreds of millions of dollars of prospective trade benefits that it involves would indicate. Its significance lies in the crucial turn that it may give to American policy at this period. The President has shown some reluctance to antagonize special interests who ask the Government for tariff protection or largess. If his political scouts report to him—as it seems probable that they will—a highly favorable reaction to the Canadian trade treaty, he may be emboldened to take the direction toward recovery offered by Secretary Hull rather than by the "restrictionists."

The success of this change of front will depend upon support by the business community itself and by the nation at large for a national program as opposed to one of special interests. If business leadership desires to be consistent in opposing control of production, it would do well to back with enthusiasm Secretary Hull's policy of gradually taking restrictions from trade.

Cherishing Cheeses

THERE is a great deal both of rhyme and reason in Britain's latest crusade. Writers of old enthused over Attic breezes; they grew eloquent on the merits of Parthenon friezes; but now they have dedicated themselves to the more succulent cause of ancient cheeses. Mr. T. S. Eliot, Mr. David Garnett, and Sir John Squire seem determined that English cheeses shall not perish from the earth.

At the present moment there seems to be some danger that they may. Especially Stilton cheese. A distinguished French gourmet has recently stated that he frequently finds difficulty in England in obtaining a Stilton cheese. This remark has not unnaturally caused a wave of emotion to sweep over England, for not only in Stilton is Stilton cheese appreciated. Stilton is not, in fact, an original product of Stilton, for, just as May Week at Cambridge is so called because it is held in June, so is Stilton cheese called Stilton although it was invented in Little Dalby.

No, Stilton cheese is not a local, it is a national, possession. Have not the poets celebrated it of old? Would not Wordsworth (but for a misprint) almost certainly have written,

> Stilton, thou shouldst be living at this hour.
> England hath need of thee?

Other cheeses, too, are disappearing. Rarely nowadays does one encounter a Double Gloucester or a Wensleydale, or a Double Cottenham. The cheese situation undoubtedly demands, as Mr. Eliot suggests, a Society for the Protection of Ancient Cheeses.

Defense From War

Book News of the Day

WHEN statesmen talk about defense, is defense what they mean? Don't they agree with military experts that "the best defense is offense"? Else why can H. J. Stenning say, in his introduction to THE CAUSES OF WAR (New York: Telegraph Press. $1.50): "Passive defense such as this [storage of food supply and underground shelter from aerial attacks] has been completely neglected by all governments alike"?

Who or what's responsible for such a state of affairs as leads the Very Rev. W. R. Inge to express what Mr. Stenning calls "subdued hope" in his contribution to this book? Is it the Beaverbrook attitude which is displayed in another chapter by Lord Beaverbrook himself? Doesn't Lord Beaverbrook, as he attacks support of the League as dangerous to the British Empire because "the Dominions will not follow us if we go into quarrels in Europe," suspect that the Dominions are so interested in the collective system that they might be less likely to follow the mother country into his proposed policy of splendid isolation against the League? Does he so underestimate the necessity of peace to the Empire that he would abandon the world's and Britain's best present hope for it? Does he think that Great Britain, on the edge of Europe, can hope to keep out of quarrels against which far-away United States has a hard time insulating itself?

Isn't Sir Norman Angell getting nearer the heart of the difficulty when he points out—in his chapter—that the threat of war continues because we continue to arm the litigants instead of the law? And if Winston Churchill is right in saying that people dwell too much on the horrors of war, would it be unkind of the people to remind their leaders—including Mr. Churchill—that they would prefer not to? And to ask who keeps them thinking about it—the pacifists only, or also the authorities who preach the usefulness of more numerous and terrible weapons as long as the people stay awake, and when they sleep wake them up to the increasing possibilities of horrors with sham air-raids at midnight?

And by the way, if Mr. Churchill's address was good for the British Broadcasting Company's public, who already have heard the contents of this valuable book delivered over the air in a series which was to be Ten Talks, why would not J. B. S. Haldane's have been?

Yet, after all, aren't eight talks—when one figures the further omission, at his own request, of Mr. Churchill's address from these pages—a rather substantial contribution to the public understanding of, and consequent ability to deal with, the causes of war? Particularly when those eight talks represent the study, reflection and clear eloquence of Aldous Huxley, G. D. H. Cole, Major Douglas, Sir Josiah Stamp and Sir Austen Chamberlain, in addition to those already mentioned?

C. W. M.

Snowed Under!

When "the Flier" Went Through

THE dimming light of late afternoon had its way, and my book settled into my lap. The soft old chair and the open fire seemed to relax mind and body. Then there came to my ears the long-drawn whistle of a railroad train, a deep-toned chime, softened by distance.

"Now that sounds like Number Three," I murmured; and I sat very still, listening. What memories stirred within me as the whistle ceased!

No longer was I lazily watching the late autumn evening settle over New England hills. Rather was I hurrying along dusty streets in a small Nebraska town, hoping to reach the railroad track in time to see "the flier" go through.

* * *

Back in the early nineties, before automobiles, radios and movies had ended the isolation of small communities, we who lived in the central West, and "on the railroad," looked to the trains for thrills and inspiration. They were symbols of speed and power. They widened our horizons. Through their daily traffic we were made to feel that we were a part of the scheme of things. What visions gripped us youngsters, and yes, our elders too, as we watched "the flier" roar past and disappear in the dusk of a prairie evening.

"Number Three," the railroad name for our favorite train, left the state capital about 6 o'clock every evening and brought daily papers and eastern mail to our town, as well as to other small communities strung along "the main line." This mail was dispatched and a bag of letters picked up without slackening the speed of the train. It stopped only in the larger towns.

Though it passed through as late as 8 o'clock, our post office remained open and the mail it brought was distributed.

To walk downtown in the evening and watch "the flier" and later to go to the post office and wait for the mail was rather more than a casual custom. It was in the nature of a social event.

When the long-drawn whistle and deep rumbling roar told us that "Number Three" was past Cundall's farm and would soon be swinging around the curve into town, groups of people were scattered from Main Street way past the depot. There, near the big red water tank, stood the mail crane, its two wooden arms holding the pouch which was to be picked up by the speeding train. One had to watch closely to see the iron hook on the side of the mail car reach out and catch that pouch.

The mounting roar of the great engine, the glaring headlight, the whirling wheels, the brilliantly lighted mail car, then the coaches with flashing glimpses of passengers in them, and finally the triangle of three red lights on the rear of the train dwindling rapidly in the darkening west; all this gave a big thrill.

* * *

The train out of sight, everyone turned to the south side of town where stood the post office.

Men and women gathered there who had seldom failed to do so daily since they were children. For "Number Three" was a fixed and permanent institution. Through the years its scheduled time varied but slightly and it was scarcely ever late.

Within ten minutes after the train had passed, the post office was crowded. There were no seats, of course, so people stood in compact groups, chatting of matters grave and gay, while, behind the partition which divided the work room from the lobby, the postmaster and his assistant hurried about, distributing the mail. We youngsters watched them through the tiny glass windows in the mail boxes, or raced about amid the groups of our elders, thrilling with the excitement of flight and pursuit as children have thrilled since time began for them. Young couples met and laughed and talked in that spontaneous camaraderie which is the privilege of youth the world over.

Deep down in our hearts each of us who were congregated there knew that the mail for which we were waiting was not the most important thing. The mingling, the friendliness, the smiles, and finally the "good nights" exchanged, all these neighborly contacts combined to make the nightly gatherings broadening and wholesome in their influence.

A stentorian "the mail is out" from the postmaster was followed by much clicking of small metal doors on the mail boxes and a slowly receding murmur of conversation.

Along the quiet streets, now dark, friendly folk trudged homeward, happier, wiser; bettered by good fellowship.

A. L. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Mr. Justice Pecora Speaks

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THE House of Representatives in Washington on Jan. 31, 1805, John G. Jackson, a member from Virginia, said: "An enlightened and independent judiciary is the safeguard of the poor against the tyranny of the rich; it is the safeguard of the citizen against the tyranny of his Government. . . . Our judiciary is the sheet anchor of safety against popular fury, or the more destructive though less violent attacks of usurpation." In New York, a few days ago, Mr. Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the State Supreme Court, speaking in public and over the radio, proposed a constitutional amendment enlarging the powers of Congress so as to enable it to make effective a law declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

It is interesting to note the genesis as well as the persistence of this revolutionary proposal. Assuming, if you will, that the decisions rendered in those cases which have concerned organized labor, such as the Child Labor Law case decided in 1918, the stock dividend case decided in 1920, the second Child Labor Law case decided in 1923, and the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law case decided in the same year, were erroneous, this would not afford reasonable ground for demanding so revolutionary a change in the American form of government.

* * *

There persists, nevertheless, a prevalent belief that there exists and is reposed in the power of judicial review exercised by the highest court a potent evil which should be corrected.

A few years ago the inveighers against this constitutional prerogative proposed the adoption of an amendment which would deprive the Supreme Court of the power to determine the constitutionality of federal enactments. It is pointed out by Mr. Charles Warren in the revised edition of his book, "Congress, the Constitution and the Supreme Court," recently issued by Little, Brown & Company, Boston, that it should be realized that such an amendment would not fully accomplish the purpose sought. It is shown, as the fact is, that if the United States Supreme Court were to lose its power to pass upon the validity of federal statutes, this power would revert to and remain in the Supreme or Appellate Courts of the several states in cases involving federal questions or statutes.

It is recalled that many decisions have been rendered by state courts holding acts of Congress unconstitutional. Kentucky and Indiana, in 1864 and 1865, held the Federal Legal Tender Laws unconstitutional. The Federal Habeas Corpus Act of 1863 was held invalid by decisions of the courts of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Later, the Federal Stamp Act was declared invalid by the courts of Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New York and Wisconsin. When it became realized that these state court decisions would have been binding and final if the United States Supreme Court had been deprived of its power to determine the validity of federal laws, the confusion and danger attending are easily realized. Each state would be permitted to determine for itself, through action of its own courts, and not by popular decision, whether or not the statutes should be enforced.

* * *

But the extreme and clearly extravagant demand for complete abolition of the power of the United States Supreme Court in respect to this problem has been somewhat modified. The proposal made by the late Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin is that now indorsed with approval by Mr. Justice Pecora. This, briefly, is that the power to declare acts of Congress invalid because of unconstitutionality shall not be denied the court entirely, but that Congress shall have, finally, the authority and power to overrule such decisions.

The learned New York jurist takes pains to make it plain that he would not add amendments to our law detracting from the personal rights guaranteed by the Constitution. "I would cling to them," he says, "with all the tenacity at my command." But he insists that some provision might be made by amendment "or some other process" whereby the legislative branch of the Government, "by suffrage of the people," may be made the effective and definitive voice in the declaration of public policy.

Presuming to challenge so profound a declaration by a justice of a competent court, it is submitted that to make Congress the supreme and final, and in fact the sole power in this or any federal government, would be an experimental adventure revolutionary in character and destructive of the reserved powers of the states. The guarantees vouchsafed in the Bill of Rights would become mere scraps of paper.

The Wide Horizon

Canada's New Era Begins

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

WHEN the election returns were still on the wires from far western ridings, Mr. Mackenzie King declared that the sweeping Liberal victory ushered in a "new era" in the realm of economic liberty and security. One of the chief signs of this new era was to be the liberation of external and internal trade, manifested in a reciprocal agreement with the United States. If Mr. King's forecasts are as promptly realized as this one the new era should soon be an accomplished fact.

The new Government was sworn in on the eve of Thanksgiving Day. Within a few days Mr. King had returned from a brief visit to Washington with the reciprocal agreement in his pocket. And in its wide range of commodities affected and its beneficial application to the life of the people as a whole it is probably the most important trade treaty ever negotiated by the Dominion, not even barring the Ottawa trade agreements.

This process of liberation of trade has not rested here. Contact was made with Japan, as with the United States, the day after Mr. King assumed power, and the interchange of views on the two countries' trade differences has been going on ever since, with the result that an announcement of a settlement of the controversy satisfactory to both parties is expected in the near future. Other foreign countries not already enjoying most-favored-nation treatment with Canada have been marked for attention. In the meantime the benefits derived from the Ottawa agreements continue to operate undiminished. Mr. King was given the opportunity to show once again his unswerving loyalty to the principles of the League of Nations by declaring Canada's intention to apply economic sanctions to Italy.

* * *

Domestically, Mr. King has been putting his house in order for this renascence. First of all, he effected economies and greater efficiency of administration by reducing the size of his Cabinet and consolidating certain departments. He chose his advisers not so much by seniority and prestige as by their business acumen and practical idealism. Together they represent a cross section of the soundest Liberal thought from coast to coast. To lighten the unnecessarily heavy load of responsibility they have previously borne, their leader has adopted the British system of appointing parliamentary under secretaries to act as liaison officers between ministers and their departments. This has the additional advantage of providing a training school for potential ministers.

Mr. King immediately changed the previous Government's commercial spokesman at London, Howard Ferguson, for Vincent Massey, Canada's former and first Minister to Washington, and accepted William Herridge's resignation from the latter post, assuming this role himself during the treaty negotiations. He consulted with the nine provincial governments, seven of whom are Liberal, and arranged for the promised dominion-provincial conference early in December, so that there might be national co-ordination of plans for meeting purely national problems, and unanimity of opinion as to what constitutional amendments seem necessary in order to put the plans into effect. At the same time he referred Mr. Bennett's so-called "reform" legislation to the Supreme Court of Canada for a test of its constitutionality, having continually challenged it while under construction, even while supporting it on principle. The court's decision will have a direct bearing on the actions of the dominion-provincial conference.

He planned the construction and personnel of an unemployment commission to co-ordinate all relief services throughout Canada; removed from the Wheat Board its all but arbitrary powers in the buying and marketing of grain; abolished the Harbor Commission and gave its duties to departmental officials.

* * *

Just before leaving for the second time on his treaty-interrupted holiday, Mr. King arranged for the setting aside of a large room behind the Commons chamber as a "common" meeting ground for all parties in the House and the press correspondents. Here personal bias and misunderstandings may well disappear in the comradery of social intercourse. He also promised to hold a weekly conference with the press, as is the custom in Washington.

Practical proof of mounting public confidence in and commendation of its new Government's policies is seen in the latest trade figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In October the total exports had risen to nearly $85,000,000—a monthly record since the depression—while imports had increased over the preceding month by some $8,000,000 to $52,750,000.

If all this represents "laissez faire" then the people certainly want more of this brand of politics. It is true, the course to some extent was prepared in advance, and it is too much to expect that Mr. King can keep up the pace indefinitely. But in the meantime the world grows brighter and "the stars in their courses" are fighting for him as usual. The "new era" may well prove to have been a promise and prophecy adequately fulfilled.